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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. 'CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT' POLICY IN AFRICA SEEN TO FAIL

PM261109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Asoyan: "United States and South Africa; Impasses of 'Constructive Engagement' Policy]

[Text] The more powerfully the conflict in southern Africa blazes, the more loudly they are praising their own policy in this region across the ocean. The movement against apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, where Africans are being killed every day, is expanding throughout the world, including the United States, yet the White House claims that it is thanks to the "constructive engagement" course which the Washington administration is pursuing that "positive changes" are taking place in South Africa.

What is this "constructive engagement" and what has it really brought the African peoples?

Having won the 1980 election, President R. Reagan solemnly stated his intention to use U.S. influence to accelerate the process of "peaceful" changes in the apartheid system and the renunciation of violence in relations between the southern African states. For this, he said, the United States would establish the closest cooperation with the Republic of South Africa. Not with the racists, the White House incumbent hastened to reassure potential critics, but with the forces which want peace and reforms.

The official start of the "new era" is considered to be 14 May 1981. On that day at a Washington reception held in honor of R. Botha, Republic of South Africa foreign minister, the then secretary of state, A. Haig, said in particular: "May this meeting be a new start in mutual understanding and trust between the United States and South Africa, old friends who are together again. Let's drink to friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Republic of South Africa!" R. Botha was prepared for such cordial treatment. Before his trip he had met in Pretoria with C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state of African affairs, who formulated the central idea of R. Reagan's course thus: "The United States' main aim is to halt Soviet advance in Africa. The United States would like to cooperate with the Republic of South Africa on this matter."

The kinship between "constructive engagement" and the so-called "Reagan doctrine" under which the United States renders aid to all forces "struggling against communism" is obvious. In the Republic of South Africa the administration found an almost ideal partner in this matter. After all, like Washington, the racist regime is seeking to make out that all its setbacks are "machinations by Moscow" which, if you listen to Botha and company, is only waiting for the right moment to set the blacks on the whites and, in the ensuing chaos, establish its rule in southern Africa.

Strictly speaking, there is nothing fundamentally new in the "constructive engagement" concept. Other U.S. administrations have also made a "contribution" to the consolidation of relations with the racist Republic of South Africa regime and the fueling of anti-Soviet hysteria. But, in contrast to his predecessors, the present U.S. President has completely discarded his camouflage. It was frankly stated that relations between Washington and Pretoria would be built within the context of global confrontation with the USSR. The designated partners and adversaries: The Republic of South Africa was a "historical ally" and the liberation movements were "terrorists." The aims were also defined: undermining progressive regimes, the attainment of a settlement in Namibia advantageous to the Republic of South Africa and the United States and linked to the withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola, splitting and neutralizing the liberation movements and ultimately creating in southern Africa a zone of pro-Western states economically and politically dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

The true essence of "constructive engagement" appeared immediately. Scarcely a few days had passed after Haig's cordial toast when Washington eased the restrictions on the supply of computer hardware and nuclear technology to the Republic of South Africa. In contravention of the spirit and letter of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the issue of several licenses for the Republic of South Africa's nuclear industry was authorized and the Westinghouse corporation was allowed to sign a \$50 million nuclear cooperation agreement with the Republic of South Africa Government.

In 1981-1983 alone the Department of State, in contravention of the UN embargo on its own laws, authorized military deliveries worth \$28.3 million to the Republic of South Africa. Top military and police officials have begun to travel frequently between the two capitals. With its inherent cynicism, the administration has even sent the Republic of South Africa police forces, the means for suppressing riots; 2,500 truncheons with sophisticated electric shock devices.

During the years of "constructive engagement" the United States has become the biggest trading partner of the Republic of South Africa. U.S. Capital investments in South Africa have reached nearly \$16 billion. Despite protests from the international public, the United States has supported the IMF decision to grant the republic of South Africa a loan of \$1.1 billion.

In an attempt to prove that this course is having a "beneficial effect" on race relations in the Republic of South Africa, imperialist propaganda keeps quiet about the fact that Botha's reforms are nothing but a cosmetic dabbling

at the facade of apartheid, changing nothing of its essence. All South Africa has now been set in motion in an attempt to rid itself of its racist fetters. But that can by no means be put to the credit of the white minority or the "kindly Uncle Sam;" it is the result of the mounting struggle of millions of the country's oppressed inhabitants. If "constructive engagement" has played any part in this process, then it is rather a negative one because, having openly sided with the racists, the United States created favorable conditions for them to shore up the crumbling walls of the "white camp." Washington is not only encouraging Pretoria to undertake new criminal actions aimed at undermining the movement against apartheid, compromising the most active members of this movement, and buying off individual groups of the nonwhite population, it is also taking the most active part in the racists' plans.

Thus, since 1981 with Pretoria's consent and at its discretion, the United States has been giving grants to Africans. The AFL-CIO has embarked on the active training of black labor union leaders, emphasizing their ability "to conduct dialogue between U.S. and South African labor union associations." Again with the agreement of Botha's government a program has been initiated to encourage private capitalist enterprise among the African population.

The activity in the Republic of South Africa of about 500 U.S. companies, which have recently begun to be called "instruments of changes within the apartheid system," serves the same aims. It sounds paradoxical, but present-day America has grown used to such paradoxes. Indeed, how can a foreign firm earning fabulous profits from exploiting black labor become a "stimulus to change?" Very easily, it turns out. You only have to adopt the "Sullivan code" (named for a black Baptist priest from Philadelphia and member of the board of directors of General Motors) who pledged to treat all employees equally, irrespective of color. You can clearly detect the "code's" calculation that "stated" workers will not oppose their masters and will be reluctant to relinquish their cozy niches for an ephemeral freedom.

By jointly buying off the Africans, Pretoria and Washington hope to create a buffer between the exploiters and the oppressed which would take the first blows of future riots. But the gamble on this "third force" has already proved its strength in the past. Most likely the Africans will treat the local "quislings" as they did in Zimbabwe during the struggle for independence. Incidentally, recent events in the Republic of South Africa have already shown that. In brief, the U.S. course is not only failing to exert positive influence on the situation in the Republic of South Africa, it is, on the contrary, helping to step up tension, stoke the contradictions among the Africans, and create additional obstacles in their struggle.

"Constructive engagement" has deadlocked the Namibian settlement which Washington and Pretoria are persistently trying to link with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. While the White House is engaging in "quiet diplomacy," demanding that the Africans agree to this linkage, the racists are strengthening their positions among the puppets in Windhoek, openly preparing to proclaim unilateral independence. At the same time the United States

is continuing to give clandestine assistance to the counterrevolutionary National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Its leader, Savimbi, is received in Washington as a "hero of the liberation struggle."

But what has been the result of this era of "constructive engagement" for Mozambique? It began with the exposure of the CIA spy network which was preparing a plot to overthrow the republic's government. An incensed Washington cut off food aid to the hungry Mozambique population and Republic of South Africa troops made several flagrant raids into Mozambique territory, killing and wounding tens of civilians. The "Nkomati treaty" concluded in March last year with the Republic of South Africa, instead of the promised benefits (the ending of support for the "Mozambique national resistance" gangs, the rendering of massive economic aid, and so forth), has merely led to the aggravation of the situation. Not so long ago President S. Machel said that Pretoria had not fulfilled a single one of its promises.

The "constructive engagement" plans assigned Zimbabwe the role of "nucleus" of the future pro-Western coalition of southern African countries. However, after the Zimbabwe UN delegation had adopted a resolute anti-imperialist stance and the country's leadership had unambiguously expressed itself in favor of a socialist orientation, "constructive engagement" took different forms. Washington froze its promised economic aid of \$45 million and threatened other punishments against R. Mugabe's government.

At the same time the U.S. apologists of "constructive engagement" allege that the introduction of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and in particular the restriction of capital investments will merely make Pretoria tougher and put the black population in an even more defenseless position, and cause great damage to the African states which are the Republic of South Africa's neighbors. It is notable that these arguments are eagerly seized on by Pretoria, which in turn is warning the West that sanctions will be reflected primarily on the export of strategic raw material--chrome, manganese, vanadium, and platinum--to the NATO countries. Here political accountants calculate what the "losses" will cost the United States and its allies themselves.

But no one has yet calculated, at least publicly, how the economic boycott will affect the racist regime. After all, whatever gaps were left in an international boycott, it would sharply restrict the racists' contacts with the outside world, complicate their implementation of expensive aggressive actions, and force them to think about the need to conduct real reform in the apartheid system. As for the Africans' position, with their lack of rights and poverty, it can hardly be made worse. But Washington does not even want to hear of ceasing its warm relations with the Republic of South Africa. Not so long ago the State Department again stated that the administration will "never" embark on sanctions against the Republic of South Africa or against U.S. companies cooperating with the racists.

Need we be surprised that the black inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa firmly associate the present U.S. Administration with the racist regime. They have frequently been convinced on the basis of their own bitter experience that U.S. capitalism, however fine it may look, has invariably acted and continues to act in a single front with the oppressors. And the peoples of Africa and the whole world see in "constructive engagement" nothing but an overt compact between Washington and Pretoria.

JSO: 1807/299

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., INTERNAL ENEMIES SEEN BENEFITTING FROM IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC250927 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Igor Sheftunov Commentary]

[Text] IRNA has reported that at a recent Friday prayer service in Esfahan, a high-ranking Iranian official said that the superpowers are to blame for sparking the flames of the Iran-Iraq war. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes the following:

This is not the first time that such remarks have been heard. These allegations reflect the headstrong efforts by certain circles in Iran who want to equate the imperialist United States with the socialist Soviet Union. By making such remarks, these circles seek to hide the true fomenters of this war--a war which has continued for 4 and 1/2 years now, and resulted in the deaths of 700,000 Iraqis and Iranians and immense material losses in both countries.

However, the true fomenters cannot be hidden. In order to see the forces truly responsible for this war, it is sufficient to ask: Who is benefiting from the war and who is continuing to fan its flames?

Before a month had passed after the war's instigation, a reliable newspaper like THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the United States, and the West on the whole, were the primary beneficiaries of this war. At approximately the same time, U.S. Senator (Terence Stone) revealed where this benefit lies. Referring to the results of his talks with State Department, Pentagon and CIA officials, he pointed out that U.S. leadership circles benefit especially from this war because it weakens Iran and Iraq and helps to augment discord among the Muslim countries. Exploiting the Iran-Iraq war, the United States stationed 60 warships in the proximity of the Persian Gulf a few days after the war began. These ships are still patrolling the region. Creating the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, the United States stationed men from this force in countries faithful to Washington; for example, in Oman and Pakistan. The objective of U.S. imperialists, who were the true fomenters of this war, was to exploit the war to weaken both sides in a bid to impose its policy on the two countries and to revive its former role as their military and economic protectorate.

This war is also very beneficial for Israel--the strategic ally of the United States in the Near and Middle East. A PLO spokesman recently and very correctly pointed out that the Iran-Iraq war helps Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian territories, to commit injustice in Lebanon, and to trample the rights of Syria and other Islamic countries among whom a schism had been created by this war.

The Iran-Iraq war also benefits those circles within Iran which do not want to fulfill the desires of the masses that were propounded by the 11 February revolution. These masses want fundamental changes to improve the workers' situation. Such circles continuously use this war in their efforts to justify their refusal to implement land reforms beneficial to farmers oppressed by landlords. They do not want to approve a labor law which defends workers from exploitation by capitalists. They also blame the aggravation of the housing problem in the country, shortages of many items, and high prices on the war. Parallel with creating deprivations for the workers, the war also creates favorable conditions for Iranian hoarders and merchants to become richer. As stated by a high-ranking Iranian official at a recent Friday prayer service in Esfahan, peace is worse than war for the domestic and Western businessmen. If the Iran-Iraq war ends, Iranian workers will be able to improve their situation, defend their rights, and fight against exploitation by capitalists and landlords more easily.

The establishment of normality in the Persian Gulf is not favored by Western monopolies who are fishing in muddy waters here. It is not without reason that a spokesman for a U.S. oil company recently stated very impudently and shamelessly that danger exists if the war should end.

However, the war must end, for it is inflicting immense losses on the masses in both countries involved in it. It should end because it is contrary to the fundamental interests of Iran and Iraq, as well as those of all peace-loving countries and peoples. From the very first days of the outbreak of the war, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries called for its end. As stressed by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Iran-Iraq war is completely meaningless as far as the two countries' interests are concerned; but it is beneficial to imperialism which wishes to revive its lost positions in this region. The congress pointed out that the Soviet Union is resolutely working toward a political solution to this war. Today our country follows this same policy. In his speech during the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in Moscow on Tuesday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that in relation to the need to normalize relations between countries, disputes should be solved through political means. This is our serious belief.

CSO: 4640/584

INTERNATIONAL

CIA 'LIES' IMPLICATE BULGARIANS IN MURDER ATTEMPT ON POPE

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Mar 85 p 3

/Article by A. Kopylenko: "The Provocation Goes to Pieces"

/Excerpts/ What was bound to happen has happened.

The Turkish terrorist M. Ali Agca, who shot Pope John Paul II of Rome on 13 May 1981 and named three Bulgarian citizens as his accomplices, has changed his depositions.

In an interview which he gave to the well-known Italian television journalist (G. Biaggi) in February of 1985, Agca denied that "Bulgaria sent him to kill the Roman pope." As Agca told the journalist, "In shooting the pope, I was not fulfilling any kind of orders," and he emphasized that he acted on his own.

With this, he stumped both the investigators and Italian authorities, because the charge against Bulgaria or complicity in the attempt on the pope was built on Agca's previous testimonies and depositions.

We will remind the readers of certain basic elements of his provocation in order to present better the possible repercussions of Agca's new "feint."

It is known that Agca was apprehended at the scene of the crime, and was given a life-term sentence in the record-breaking short time for Italian justice of 53 days. After that, Agca was in prison for more than a year and a half, and Sergey Antonov was carrying out his duties as the representative of the Balkan aviation company in Rome, never knowing in the least that his fate would soon become tragically intertwined with the fate of the professional terrorist and murderer.

At the same time in the West, a journalistic sensation arose surrounding the reasons and possible organizers of the attempt on the life of the pope.

Almost a year passed, and on 15 September 1982 a press conference was called in New York, at which the ABC television documentary entitled "The Attempt on the Pope: The Hand of Moscow" was shown to correspondents. Not long before this, Claire Sterling's regular article, "Claire Sterling's Annual Large-scale Investigation. The Pistol that Shot the Pope--the Hand of Moscow," was

published in THE READER'S DIGEST. Thus, the start was given to a new anti-Soviet campaign. Further events began to develop at a head-spinning, cinematic tempo.

At the beginning of October 1982, Investigator Martella suddenly flew to the United States in order "to interrogate witnesses." On 20 October, Martella visited Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and raised the question to him of whether diplomatic and political complications would not arise if the investigation pursued the "Bulgarian trail." Spadolini answered, "From the government's point of view, there will be no complications...."

Agca continued to remain silent. Why? Perhaps because he himself knew nothing about any kind of "Bulgarian trail."

On 28 October, Martella summoned Agca to a routine interrogation, and it was there that the terrorist mentioned a Bulgarian name for the first time. It all began with this. Sergey Antonov was arrested on 25 November 1985.

The fantastic absurdities which Agca has piled up since then have increasingly begun to arouse distrust in the world. Having been convinced of the falsity of Agca's depositions, and that the investigation is being conducted tendentiously, with bias and with scandalous violations not only of international, but national criminal procedural law, many Western journalists have undertaken independent investigations. First of all, these investigations have revealed very clearly and unequivocally on the basis of irrefutable facts and documents (in contrast to the official investigation) the total judicial groundlessness of the charges levelled against Antonov and two of his fellow countrymen; and, second of all, they have discovered the real organizers and instigators of the dirty, political antisocialist campaign.

At the same time, authors of books and reports--private individuals--have been able to find such documents, pieces of evidence, facts, and to meet with such people who, for some reason, have remained and still remain outside the field of vision of the official investigation. Here are two small, but very eloquent examples. At the congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Levi Baptista), the general secretary of the Union of Lawyers in Portugal, cited an excerpt from Claire Sterling's book, "The Terror Network," which states that thousands of Cubans fought on the side of the communists during the April revolution of 1975 in Lisbon. "This is a lie," (L. Baptista) announced. "If a journalist writes a lie, I cannot believe a single word of his. It is true that there is one hamlet named Cuba to the south of Lisbon.... But the residents of this Cuba hamlet are not at all Cubans by nationality, but Portuguese."

Another example concerns Agca's errors in the description of Antonov's apartment in Rome, where the conspirators allegedly met. Agca testified that there is a sliding door in the living room of this apartment. In fact, there is such a door in all the apartments of this building, but only in Antonov's apartment it was turned into a door-curtain a long time ago. It is clear that an informant led Agca. However, Investigator Martella evaded the ticklish question about the source of this and other pieces of information (or, rather,

disinformation). But, indeed, the journalists have established that Antonov's nearest neighbor in building No 29 on (Pol) Street is the priest (Felix Morlion), who is living in exactly the same apartment with a sliding door. Of course, this is not any secret. The secret was revealed elsewhere--in the very person of the neighbor. Since 1938, F. Morlion has been in the thick of the anti-communist struggle. In 1941, he was recruited by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (now called the CIA). In 1944, he was transferred to Rome, where he created the International Catholic Press Agency and University "Pro Deo." Both of these organizations became covers for the CIA. As we can see, the holy father is still continuing this very peculiar pastoral activity.

But there is nothing about this in the 25,000 pages of investigative materials compiled by Martella, just as there is not a single bit of proof there of the complicity of Bulgarian citizens in the attempt on the pope. Nevertheless, Martella has submitted an accusatory decision against the Bulgarians consisting of 1,243 pages to the office of the public prosecutor. There is also not a single bit of proof here; but, on the other hand, more than 100 (!) of Agca's fabrications--moreover, concerning important circumstances--have been noted by Martella himself.

The accusatory decision, which is a totally secret document that even Antonov's lawyers have not been permitted to see, became known to Claire Sterling in an unknown matter, and in the course of a month fragments from it were heard on Radio Free Europe broadcasts.

But, nevertheless, pharisaically, referring to the secrecy of the investigation, Martella refused to participate in a discussion of the attempt on the Pope that was organized by Italy's national television, to which Boyan Traykov, the general director of the Bulgarian telegraph agency, was invited. Traykov then wrote nine letters to Martella which were published by the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO under the general headline, "Mystification, Doctor Martella!"

In these letters, Boyan Traykov subjected not only the purely judicial side of the accusatory decision to a careful and reasoned analysis, and proved the total falsity of Agca's depositions, but also showed that contrary to the investigator's unsubstantiated claims that he allegedly is "accusing individuals and not the state," in fact he is very actively embodying his political ideas in the accusatory decision by "directly compromising socialist Bulgaria in the eyes of world public opinion."

Thus, when through the long and unjust efforts of Italian justice, which incidentally is very kind and liberal to the organizers and perpetrators of many cruel terrorist actions in Italy itself, and of its undercover producers, it would seem that the already definitively drawn up construction of the "Bulgarian complicity" has begun to reel under the pressure of indisputable exposures, on 19 January 1985 the newspaper REPUBBLICA dealt it still another appreciable blow when it published Agca's letter to the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Italy. The text of the letter, which was mailed from the prison in August of 1983, very clearly confirmed that Agca's behavior and all his depositions have been inspired by the Americans.

In these conditions, Agca has no choice but to disavow quickly his depositions with which he fooled public opinion for more than 2 years, and thereby to try to remove his prompters and protectors from attack.

But it is in vain. The political provocation launched by the CIA has returned to the thrower like a boomerang.

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CSO: 1807/272

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUA SANCTIONS SEEN DOOMED TO FAILURE

Allies Refuse Support

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 5

[Commentary by Andrey Zagorskiy: "A Rebuff to Brigandage"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to introduce economic sanctions against Nicaragua has brought forth a strong wave of protest in many countries. Only recently representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and a number of other states have expressed criticism of this act of brigandage by the White House, which is trying to dictate its conditions to sovereign Nicaragua.

Now even those who believed Washington's propaganda attacks against the Sandinist revolution have been convinced of the hegemonistic essence of the U.S. policy, setting as its goal the overthrow of the legal, but unsuitable to the U.S., Nicaraguan government.

It is amazing that even the closest allies of the U.S.--participants in the meeting of the "big seven" in Bonn, yielding to American pressure on a number of questions, did not support Washington's anti-Nicaraguan sanctions. Thus, speaking at a press conference, president of France F. Mitterand stated that he "does not approve" of the imposition of an embargo on trade with Nicaragua. France, he said, in the future would render humanitarian aid to Nicaragua. Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulrooney made it understood that his government does not intend to follow Washington's example. Several other states occupied the same position. In a word, the president of the U.S., as the NEW YORK TIMES noted, "clashed with the broad opposition" of the allies.

The malicious action against Nicaragua called forth sharp criticism in the U.S. as well. Protests by public organizations and private citizens directed against the White House are going on continuously.

Trying to exert pressure on the Sandinist revolution, the U.S. ruling circles are only showing themselves as unreliable partners, capable at

any moment of adopting as a political weapon a trade embargo or other similar measures, regardless of any treaties or agreements.

The anti-Nicaraguan steps of the U.S. are leading to a serious exacerbation of tension in Central American and are hindering a peaceful settlement in the region. As regards the attempts to exert one's own will on a sovereign independent state with the help of a trade embargo, such a policy is short-sighted. It will inevitably hit its initiator like a boomerang. The people of Nicaragua will not bow their heads before imperialist blackmail and brigand-like attacks.

Cuban, Nicaraguan Blockades Compared

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 85 p 4

[Article by Yevgeniy Bay, IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Stumbling Twice on the Same Stone"]

[Text] Havana--The economic and trade sanctions declared by the Reagan administration in relation to Nicaragua are reminiscent of the blockade against Cuba, adopted a quarter of a century ago by the Eisenhower administration.

At that time the U.S. was trying to strangle revolutionary Cuba with the hand of hunger. And what happened? The independent republic not only remained standing, but, relying on the support of the socialist countries and democratic forces of the whole world, continued to develop and now serves as an example of socio-economic progress for many developing countries.

The same thing is now happening in Nicaragua. Under the hard conditions of provocations by the "Contras" and economic difficulties aggravated by the anti-people actions of the "fifth column", the Nicaraguans are consolidating their ranks.

Even in the purely economic sphere the adoption of an embargo will not bring the U.S. the desired results. As the American agency UPI acknowledges, the sanctions announced by Reagan "to a large degree will weaken Washington's natural allies in Nicaragua's private sector rather than its political opponents in the Nicaraguan government."

In this case, beginning in 1979 the Sandinist government (already foreseeing possible sanctions) took a course of reorienting Nicaragua's trade connections, intentionally narrowing its export-import relations with the U.S. Currently only 17 percent of the total volume of Nicaragua's foreign trade (in comparison with 40 percent in 1978) is with the U.S. A large part of its products--bananas, coffee, meat and marine products--Nicaragua sends to the European countries, Canada and Japan, which unanimously expressed their disagreement with the embargo declared by the U.S.

The Cubans have a proverb that one does not stumble twice on the same stone. The strategists in Washington, it seems, have not drawn any conclusions from their mistakes.

INTERNATIONAL

TASS TERMS REAGAN EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA 'HOSTILE ACTIONS'

LD011653 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 1 TASS--President of the United States Reagan issued an order to impose full embargo on trade with Nicaragua. Flights of Nicaraguan planes to the United States and calls of Nicaraguan vessels into U.S. ports were simultaneously banned. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes accompanying President Reagan on his tour of Western Europe announced this to journalists.

Observers note that these hostile actions were taken by the Washington Administration in answer to the refusal of the U.S. Congress to satisfy President Reagan's request for the appropriation of 14 million dollars for the financing of the terroristic activity of counter-revolutionary gangs aimed at overthrowing the lawful government of Nicaragua. Reagan's decision has the form of a presidential decree which does not require congressional approval.

CSO: 1812/237

INTERNATIONAL

HISTORY OF SINO-SOVIET TRADE UNION COOPERATION RECALLED

PM010805 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by A. Denisov: "A Memorable Date in the History of Chinese Trade Unions"]

[Text] The Chinese working people are currently celebrating a jubilee in the history of the workers' movement in China. Sixty years ago the Second All-China Congress of Trade Unions opened in the city of Canton in the south of the country. The main result of the congress was the decision to establish the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and to join the Red Trade Union International, the Profintern. The congress was an important landmark in strengthening the cohesion of the most mature section of the proletariat led by the Communists. The workers' movement in China came into being at the turn of the century. It began with spontaneous demonstrations against merciless exploitation and national oppression. China's young working class emerged as a political force in the 1919 "4 May" patriotic movement, which was directed against imperialist power tyranny. The major Xianggang seamen's and Kailuan coal miners' strikes of 1922 and the heroic February 1923 strike by Beijing-Hankou railroad workers represent glorious pages in the history of the Chinese workers' movement.

The October Revolution in Russia gave a powerful impetus to the Chinese working people's class struggle. Under its direct impact the ideas of scientific socialism began to spread in China and conditions were created for their espousal by the workers' movement. From the early twenties onward, invaluable practical assistance was given to the Chinese working class in its national revolutionary struggle by the proletariat's international associations, the Comintern and the Profintern. The leaders of China's workers' movement noted on several occasions the tremendous importance of the international solidarity and disinterested fraternal assistance given to Chinese trade unions by workers' organizations in the USSR and other countries.

The Communist Party of China [CPC], founded with Comintern organizational and ideological support, from its very first steps made persistent efforts to expand its influence in the workers' movement and gain a leading role in the trade unions. An important role was played by the All-China Workers'

Secretariat, which was founded in August 1921 soon after the First CPC Congress and included a group of party members. The Secretariat began to publish its press organs, the weekly *Laodong* ("Labor"), and to conduct mass political work among Chinese working people. The Sixth CPC Congress in January 1925 set the task of creating trade unions, which "have deep roots and a firm support in the masses."

And the work of the Second All-China Congress of Trade Unions was geared to precisely this objective. It adopted more than 30 resolutions: On the working class and the political struggle; on economic struggle; on the alliance of workers and peasants, and so forth. These documents guided China's proletariat toward active participation in the national revolution, toward closely linking the working masses' economic and political demands, and toward the involvement of the peasantry in the revolutionary struggle. The resolution on organizational questions contained the instruction to establish trade unions based on production units, to transform every enterprise into a united, militant workers' movement cell. The congress adopted the Rules of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and elected its executive committee, in which the Communists held a majority.

The Manifesto adopted by the congress to mark the federation's accession to the Profintern emphasized that "the alliance with the world's proletariat for the purpose of the common struggle for the cause of the working class" was one of the main conditions of the liberation of China's working masses.

The accession of All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the Profintern met with ardent response from the international workers' movement. The message from the Profintern Executive Bureau to Chinese trade unions expressed the hope that the militant associations of China's working people would, together with the world's proletariat, "wage a struggle for the close cohesion of the workers of all countries and for the unity of the world trade union movement."

The foundation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions took place on the eve of the "30 May" 1925 major anti-imperialist demonstrations in Shanghai which sparked off the 1925-1927 national revolution. China's working class led by the Communists played a key role in that revolution.

The defeat of the revolution in 1927 and the anticommunist terror which was unleashed inflicted a heavy blow on the militant core of the workers' movement. For many years the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was compelled to operate in conditions of clandestinity. But even during that difficult period it did not give up its struggle for the working class' interests, enjoying the international proletariat's widespread support and the progressive world public's sympathies. International assistance to the Chinese Workers' movement came through the Comintern, the Profintern, and the (International Workers' Relief) and was implemented under the slogan "Hands off China!" proclaimed by the Soviet working people in 1924.

Legal activities of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions resumed only in 1948 at Harbin--the center of the Manchurian revolutionary base. In July-August 1949, on the eve of the revolution's victory and the foundation

of the PRC, an All-China Conference of Trade Union Workers was held which defined the main avenues of trade union work in the new conditions. In July 1950 a law on PRC trade unions was passed which approved the main principles of trade union building in liberated China.

In the fifties Chinese trade unions under CPC leadership played a great role in mobilizing the working class and all the country's working people to restore the national economy, destroyed by the war, and lay the foundations of socialist industrialization. The successful resolution of the tasks of the reconstruction period of the first 5-Year plan of 1953-1957 was made possible thanks to the Chinese People's heroic labor and the all-around fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

One of the spheres of the Soviet Union's assistance to China was the help given in the organization of trade union work, the training of cadres, the organization of socialist competition, and the shockworkers' and innovators' movement. In the period between 1950 and 1955 alone, Soviet specialists working in China took part in training and improving the skills of more than 13,000 Chinese trade union officials. A letter sent by Liu Shaoqi, honorary president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, to the chairman of the AUCCTU in October 1950 expressed gratitude for the tremendous assistance in trade union work given by Soviet comrades sent to the PRC. An important channel for passing on leading Soviet experience and strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two countries' working people was the extensive, plan-based exchange which took place between the trade union centers of the USSR and China.

In the fifties the All-China Federation of Trade Unions played an active part in the international workers' movement and the activities of the WFTU and carried out work to strengthen Afro-Asian trade union solidarity. In turn, the progressive international trade union movement ardently welcomed the foundation of the PRC and its successes in socialist building, resolutely opposed the progressive intrigues of imperialism, and came out in defense of People's China.

The work of trade union organizations in the PRC came to a halt with the beginning of the notorious "Cultural Revolution" in 1966, which proved a real disaster for the country's working class and the entire Chinese people.

The activity of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions resumed only 12 years later, in October 1978. Gradually other trade union organs were restored which launched mass work in the sphere of labor organization and protection, labor competition, and the resolution of cultural and consumer issues. As the Chinese press notes, the PRC's trade unions which have a membership of more than 70 [as published] million workers and employees still face a great deal of work in overcoming the harmful consequences of the "Cultural Revolution."

Soviet working people have always entertained feelings of friendship and sympathy for their Chinese class brothers. The Soviet trade unions, just like all people in our country, support the CPSU's line aimed at improving relations with the PRC. "Soviet trade unions believe," and AUCCTU greeting message to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on the 60th anniversary says, "That a positive development of relations between the USSR and the PRC would be in keeping with the interests of our two countries, the cause of socialism, and the strengthening of peace and international security.

CSO: 1807/300

INTERNATIONAL

USSR JOURNAL EDITOR VIEWS LATIN AMERICAN SCENE

PM251101 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 16, Apr 85 pp 18-21

[Interview with Doctor of History Sergo Mikoyan, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Latin American Peoples and chief editor of the scientific and political journal LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, by NEW TIMES staff writer Aleksandr Baryshev: "Latin America--New Upsurge"]

[Text] [NEW TIMES] What is your assessment of the basic social and political processes under way in Latin America? For one thing, last year saw increased activity of a number of countries of the region in the foreign policy sphere. What would you say are the characteristic features of these processes? Considering the growing contradictions between the United States as the leading imperialist power and its southern neighbours, can one already speak of the "bipolarity" of the Western Hemisphere?

[Mikoyan] The Western Hemisphere can hardly be said to be "bipolar." The unity of the Latin American countries Simon Bolivar dreamed of has not yet been achieved. Therefore there is evidently no second pole yet. True, there are some important common interests that make for Latin American unity on a number of issues, but, unfortunately, there are also many differences. Some of these interests are conducive to a common approach, others, to conciliation with U.S. imperialist quarters. It all depends on whose interests are involved. State policy is determined by the interests of the ruling classes or groups. For instance, the interests of the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran oligarchies, these conglomerates of landowners, the corrupt military and the big (by the standards of these countries) bourgeoisie, are in many respects identical, but in no way coincide with the interests represented by the governments of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina, to cite but a few examples. On the other hand, the economic factors operating in North-South relations give impetus to common effort to resolve the problems of foreign indebtedness, the outflow of capital and profits, and nonequivalent trade. Regrettably, however, even on these issues imperialism often succeeds in splitting the front of its negotiating partners by means of bilateral talks in which some of them are offered special seemingly preferential conditions. In reality, of course, all the Latin American countries are the losers while imperialism is the gainer. At present they owe more than \$340 billion to the developed capitalist countries, mainly to the U.S.

At the same time it must be noted that the era of client states is gone. True, some subservient puppets like Duarte in El Salvador or the military top crust in Honduras remain. But on the whole the political map of the Western Hemisphere has changed radically. And clearly not in favour of the the U.S.

Precisely this accounts for the desperate efforts Washington is exerting to restore "unity" on the scale of the hemisphere, to persuade its southern neighbours that the political and economic interests and aims of the states and peoples of the continent and those of the U.S. ruling circles are identical. The contention is of course as false as it would be to claim that letting a wolf into a sheepfold is all for the good of the flock.

[NEW TIMES] A very big part in the worsening of relations between the U.S. and its Latin American allies was played by the virtual betrayal of Argentina's interests by the Reagan Administration during the war between Britain and that country over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. How does the Falklands factor affect these relations today?

[Mikoyan] The shock effect that betrayal had at the time has of course worn off. This probably explains the self-congratulatory comment on this score one comes across now and again in the U.S. press. But it would be a mistake to assume that the storm that swept the continent in April-June 1982 left no traces behind. On the contrary, the continuing echo of the Falklands is a constant factor influencing the thinking of government leaders of the countries of the region, who have realized how little their interests mean to the United States, how worthless are its protestations of "Pan-Americanism" and its rhetoric about the "common destiny of the Western Hemisphere." Some have drawn definite political conclusions and applied them in practice. I would say, for instance, that the emergence of the Contadora Group reflects the collapse of the illusion that there is some sort of a moral threshold the U.S. cannot overstep, that there is a point beyond which it will not go in pressing for what its Rio Treaty allies unanimously refuse to accept.

[NEW TIMES] These deepening differences of course could not but lay their imprint also on the activity of the Organization of American States. Not long ago it was rightly termed the "U.S. ministry of colonies." But surely after recent sessions of the OAS that designation is no longer applicable, considering that the U.S. has been finding itself constantly in the dock in that organization. Is this not why U.S. interest in it has been declining somewhat? In view of such tendencies, how realistic are the plans advanced even before this for the creation of a Latin American OAS, that is, an OAS without the United States?

[Mikoyan] I quite agree that the OAS no longer looks like a "U.S. ministry of colonies." I once had occasion to visit the OAS headquarters in Washington. The official who was showing me around pointed to the unoccupied seat of Cuba in the session hall and said: "We hope that some day it will again be occupied by a representative of that country." What did he have in mind? I am afraid he meant the transformation not of the OAS, but of Cuba. And he probably counted on the U.S. Marines helping to bring about that

transformation. Be that as it may, there are also other seats in the OAS that do not measure up to Washington's expectations. On more than one occasion the U.S. has found itself practically isolated during debates in the organization. Take if only these three instances: in June 1979 the OAS turned down the U.S. State Department's demand that an "inter-American force" be used to prevent a Sandinist victory in Nicaragua; in 1982 it condemned the U.S. position on the Falklands crisis, and in the autumn of 1983 it unequivocally declared against the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

As regards the creation of an OAS without the United States, this was precisely Bolivar's idea. He even dreamed of a federation. The most important step taken in this direction was the formation in 1975 of the Latin American Economic System. Here the interests of all the countries of the region coincide. Nevertheless, the organization still does not coordinate the foreign economic policies of the member countries as was originally envisaged. The reason for this is their economic dependence on the U.S.

On the whole, however, I believe it is still too early to speak of the U.S. seat in the OAS session hall having been turned completely into a dock. Hence one can hardly expect the emergence in the near future of an OAS without the U.S.

[NEW TIMPS] Some U.S. analysts studying the crisis of the inter-American system in its present form contend that the one-time "hemisphere solidarity" is developing a vacuum which some powers outside the continent are only too eager to fill. They hint at the USSR and other socialist countries and regard the whole issue in the context of a global bloc strategy. What do you think on this score? Has the Monroe Doctrine exhausted itself as an instrument of U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere?

[Mikoyan] Western propaganda talk about a vacuum is insulting for the Latin American countries. It reflects the deeply rooted disdain of some U.S. political scientists for countries that do not possess a powerful military and economic potential. The experience of international relations in recent decades shows that this approach is an expression not so much of the reality as of the narrow-mindedness of their "imperial" thinking. Take the growth of Cuba's international prestige since the revolution, its transformation from the object of political manipulations into an authoritative member of the world community of nations. Take little Panama in the years of its struggle for the revision of the canal treaty. Omar Torrijos did not build up a strong army, he only drew on the people's enthusiasm and awakened their courage. Or take Peru of the time of Velazco Alvarado and recall how its prestige and weight on the international arena grew when it embarked on an independent course and when its domestic and foreign policy were built on patriotism. Lastly, revolutionary Nicaragua is strong by virtue not of its military and economic potential but of its resolve to uphold its independence. Nicaragua needs an army for defense alone.

As regard global bloc strategy, it is invoked to justify shameless pressuring of the small, ruthlessly exploited countries of the continent, so as to make imperial policy pure and simple more attractive for the Western man in the street.

Lastly, about the Monroe Doctrine. Has it expended itself or not? It depends on how you look at it. Actually it is long since dead, but some diehard narrow-minded politicians believe it worth reanimating.

[NEW TIMES] The differences between the U.S. and Latin America were perhaps most strikingly manifest at the last OAS general assembly session in Brazil when the situation in Central America was discussed and in the course of the subsequent development of the crisis situation in the area. The strategic objectives Washington has set itself in this region clearly boil down to the following: all-round military and economic aid to the Salvadoran regime to prevent the victory of the patriotic forces, imparting a "constitutional" image to the regime, making Honduras a springboard for intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and destabilizing the Nicaraguan Government to a point where it would be replaced by a "regime friendly to the U.S." What in your opinion has the U.S. Administration achieved or failed to achieve in this respect?

[Mikoyan] So far it has succeeded in what depends on itself alone: it has extended aid to the Salvadoran regime, turned Honduras into a U.S. base of operations, and held elections in El Salvador. These elections which put Duarte in the presidential palace were used as "proof" of the legitimacy and even democratization of the regime in El Salvador.

What the U.S. Administration has failed to achieve is something not in its power to achieve: to overthrow the revolutionary government in Nicaragua. Incidentally, what you say has been obvious to all for a long time. But the administration has denied it. It has maintained that all the anti-Nicaragua actions have been aimed at forestalling the "aggression" with which Nicaragua allegedly threatens its neighbours. It was astounding to read such fantastic accusations coming even from people in full possession of their faculties and seemingly speaking in all seriousness. But then they were only performing their official duties as they understood them. Another argument was that Managua had to be made to discontinue its support of the guerrillas in El Salvador. But recently, on February 22, President Reagan himself declared publicly that the Nicaraguan Government was unacceptable to the White House simply because it was "Marxist" and sowed discord by not recognizing the tutelage of Uncle Sam. Therefore it has to be replaced with another. Simple, isn't it? The White House does not like the government of an independent country and hence the U.S. has to put a new government in its place. This, of course, puts Congress in an embarrassing position, for handing out money for the defence of countries against "a fearsome and terrible neighbour" like Nicaragua is one thing and openly funding the forcible overthrow of the government of an independent country quite another.

[NEW TIMES] U.S. legislation explicitly prohibits the appropriation of funds for such purposes. How does the White House propose to get around it?

[Mikoyan] Unfortunately, U.S. legislation does not raise any insuperable obstacles to this. First of all it must be borne in mind that the U.S. president is vested with well-nigh monarchic powers--I have in mind the crowned heads of the 18th and 19th centuries because most of the monarchs

today reign but do not govern. It was not for nothing that George Washington was offered the crown. He wisely declined the honour, but it was in precisely that atmosphere that the powers of the president were defined. What can Congress do? Essentially it can only withhold appropriations. You may say that is a good deal. I don't agree. Take if only the fact that after Congress in June last year refused to approve appropriations to finance the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, \$10 million were obtained from private corporations for that very purpose. And what about the secret CIA funds? And help from Israel? Besides, the invasion of Grenada showed that the president can start a war and face Congress with the fait accompli.

At present about 7,000 U.S. troops are stationed in Honduras on the Nicaraguan frontier. They are conducting virtually permanent military exercises with the Honduran army. In such a situation nothing could be simpler than to stage a provocation. Recall how Hitler engineered the border incident in Poland in 1939, accused Poland of aggression, and started the war. That is a device that has been used time and again in the history of wars. What can Congress do if it is faced with the alternative of voicing non-confidence in the president or voting for a war already under way? You must not forget that Congress does not consist only of honest, upright humanists who respect international law. There is more likely to be a dearth of these.

And so the White House is restrained not so much by the setup on Capitol Hill as by the uncertainty of the outcome of an adventure in Nicaragua. What can it count on? On the Honduran army? That army has the strongest air force on the isthmus but its combat capability on the ground is highly questionable. On the Somozists? But they were routed by the Sandinist army in 1979 in far less favourable conditions for the latter than exist today. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan armies have their hands full suppressing guerrilla movements at home. Incidentally, I have no doubt that if the government forces in these two countries were to gain the upper hand tomorrow, Washington the very next day would join them up with Honduras for a "crusade" against Nicaragua. And without congressional approval to boot!

[NEW TIMES] Perhaps this accounts for the pressure exerted on Nicaragua to dissociate itself from rebel movements as well as for the false promises to stop supporting the Somozists in return. In effect Nicaragua is being pressed to help the U.S. create optimal conditions for the strangling of Nicaragua itself.

[Mikoyan] Precisely. To this Managua can reply only by strengthening its own defences, by arming the entire people. The White House is faced with the choice between either continuing the destabilization by the present methods or sending its own armed forces into action. The Sandinists have declared time and again that aggression by Honduras or the U.S. would force them to proclaim a people's war, in the course of which the internationalization of the conflict would find its logical culmination in the fighting spilling over Central American state frontiers. To repulse the counter-revolutionary "crusade" the rebel and revolutionary forces would unite

their efforts on the scale of the entire region. The situation would become very similar to that in Vietnam during the U.S. aggression. It is this prospect that holds Washington back.

The indications are that the White House is very busy computing its chances. So are the Pentagon, the State Department and the CIA. Regrettably, however, the U.S. is not accustomed to feeding into its computers such factors as the heroism, self-sacrifice and determination of a united people.

[NEW TIMES] The second anniversary of the formation of the Contadora Group was observed recently. The assessments given of its activity vary. Some observers hold that it is marking time, has found itself in a "diplomatic impasse," and there is even talk of its "political demise." Others take a more optimistic view. The latter evidently proceed from the fact that, despite all the difficulties facing it, it is nevertheless helping to restrain the process leading to war in the region, helping to reduce tension. At any rate that was the case in the tense situation that developed towards the end of 1982 when the Contadora Group played an important positive role. How would you assess the outlook for the Contadora process at the present stage?

[Mikoyan] I fully agree that the Contadora Group merits a high appraisal. Latterly, however, its efforts are being torpedoed by Washington to the accompaniment of hypocritical assurances of support and approbation. In February this year, Costa Rica prompted by its patron, seized upon a insignificant occurrence to refuse to attend the group's next meeting. Honduras and El Salvador at once followed suit. All this happened soon after it was announced in Managua--much to Washington's disappointment--that Nicaragua concurred with the Act of Peace put forward by the Contadora Group. In other words, when political agreement among all sides looked like a foregone conclusion.

It was clear to all that the pretext seized upon to scuttle talks were pure fiction. Everybody knew where the orders came from. But Washington continues with a straight face to give assurance of its support for the Contadora Group and of its desire to find a political solution for the crisis in Central America. U.S. hypocrisy may have broken all records but it deceives no one. Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama know full well who is to blame for the impasse.

Incidentally, Mexico and Panama are told that Nicaragua threatens them as well. Here we have another paradox: the countries that are supposedly "threatened" do not think so and even support the alleged source of the "threat." They see the threat coming from altogether different quarter.

[NEW TIMES] Secretary of State George Shultz expatiated on the administration's determination to combat terrorism. Lip service to human rights is also in vogue as it was during the Carter presidency. It is easy to see that rhetoric of this order is designed to discredit the national liberation movement. How do such expedients look against the Latin American background?

[Mikoyan] There is an old saying that paper can stand anything. In our age of television and the radio the same can be said of the microphone. It would seem incredible that anyone could support the pathological killers in Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay, Haiti and Chile and at the same time accuse the Salvadoran patriots and the governments of Nicaragua and Cuba of terrorism. The airwaves, however, provide a convenient medium for the spread of sheer nonsense and deliberate misinformation. To Mr Shultz the tens of Salvadorans who become the victims of reactionary terrorists every week of course mean nothing. I am afraid that there are those in Washington who subscribe to the cynical credo "the only good Communist is the dead Communist." The victims of course for the most part are not even Communists, but trade union and public leaders, churchmen and industrial and office workers adhering to the most varied convictions whose behaviour for one or another reason does not suit the fascist strong-arm men. More, it appears that even North America can be killed with impunity if the killing is done by "our SOBS," to use the term once applied by Franklin D. Roosevelt to Somoza senior. Four years ago two U.S. advisers, who were helping to work out an agrarian reform programme some young Salvadoran army officers still thought could serve a useful purpose, were shot in a San Salvador hotel. The killers were identified. It was established that they were members of the same terrorist organization headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson that assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero on the steps of the cathedral. But they were never brought to trial.

So much for the "protection of American lives" which is commonly invoked in justification of aggression. For instance, U.S. citizens in Grenada were in no danger, yet "protection" of their lives was trotted out as one of the excuses for the invasion of that independent state. But a blind eye is turned to the killing of U.S. citizens in El Salvador. It is pointless to look for logic where it does not exist.

Roughly the same applies to human rights. What human rights are observed in El Salvador on Guatemala? Nevertheless, Washington sees "progress" made there in this sphere. By what criteria? At the same time it clamours about human rights violations in Nicaragua. Yet the November 4 elections in that country gave Daniel Ortega a bigger percentage of the vote than Reagan received a couple of days later in the U.S. election. The polling took place in full view of hundreds of observers from the most widely different countries. But this did not prevent Regan from claiming that the Nicaraguan Government was not elected by the people.

[NEW TIMES] To turn to the bigger countries of the continent--Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru--it would seem that special significance now attaches to the processes under way in South America, primarily the weakening of the positions of the militarist quarters and the trend towards liberalization and democratization in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Following the changes that have taken place in these three countries and considering the situation developing in Chile and Paraguay, some conclusions can be drawn about the long period of military rule in these countries and thought given to why the military are having to relinquish political control.

[Mikoyan] In the three countries you mention--Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay--the military have "returned to the barracks," meaning that they have given up direct intervention in politics and have yielded control over the state machine to political parties, to civilians. When we speak of the military we of course have in mind the top brass who by means of military discipline turned the armed forces into an instrument serving their own ends and poised against the people.

The "return to barracks" has taken place in different ways and under different circumstances.

In Brazil it was a protracted process.

In Argentina the collapse of the military dictatorship was hastened by the defeat in the Falklands war of April-June 1982. This defeat totally discredited the armed forces command in the eyes of both the junior officers and the rank and file, not to speak of the fact that to the civilian population's loathing of the regime for its brutal repressive policy there was now added contempt for the military leaders' professional incompetence, shortsightedness and adventurism. All this made it possible to embark on investigation of the crimes committed by the handful of generals during the years of the dictatorship (1976-83).

In Uruguay the army, which took over power in June 1973, for the first time in decades discredited itself by its brutal repressive actions, savage torture and wholesale executions of patriots. At the same time the military revealed their complete inability to govern the country. Total isolation from the people and mounting protest on the part of practically the entire population compelled them to hand over the reins of government to the traditional bourgeois political party, the Colorado.

The situations in these three countries also have some common features. First, the military were forced to go by a broad mass movement, the upsurge and organized character of which was largely due to the opposition parties, the Communists included. Second, the doors of the barracks, so to say, were not locked, but merely closed. In other words, the likelihood remains that after some time, if the ruling classes feel that they could lose control over the political situation, the military will return to the fore and try to check and intimidate the masses.

It is difficult to make any definite forecasts. It would seem, however, that the process has become difficult to reverse. As like as not, the threat of the return of the military will remain a factor of political life. But their actual return is unlikely, for in recent years the democratic movement has extended to the widest sections of the masses and entered a new period of upswing. South America is no longer what it was ten or twenty years ago.

The situation in Chile today is comparable to that in Uruguay and Argentina three-four years ago. Pinochet is desperately clinging to power, but as I see it the military top crust is secretly prepared to sacrifice him so as to

change the label while leaving the regime intact. But in no way will this satisfy the people. For it is not a matter of who heads the dictatorship. In Argentina and Uruguay the names of the dictators changed, but the substance of the regimes remained the same. For this reason the strict control exercised by Pinochet over the generals will only help the masses to prevent face-lifting operations and to strike at the moribund, tottering regime as a whole, at the military-fascist dictatorship as such.

The outlook for struggle against the Stroessner dictatorship in Paraguay is more complex. As distinct from neighbouring Bolivia, where the political barometer is constantly fluctuating and where right-wing dictatorships as a rule last only for a few years before being swept away by popular wrath, Paraguay has for decades been a preserve of repressive dictatorship. Moreover, the Paraguayan dictatorship does not even try to promote economic growth or to resolve any of the numerous social problems. Owing to the backwardness of the mass movement there as compared with Chile, one must be more cautious in appraising the prospects of the anti-dictatorship struggle. On the whole though Latin America is a continent of often unpredictable developments. Who expected the collapse of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua in the late seventies to come about so fast? Developments in Paraguay could be accelerated by what happens around it.

[NEW TIMES] There is a saying in Washington that the future of the entire continent depends on which way Brazil goes. Not long ago you visited that country and acquainted yourself with its problems on the spot. Could you give a brief outline of these problems at the present stage?

Many Brazilians appear to be in an optimistic mood. Some time ago the newspaper O GLOBO published the findings of a public opinion poll which showed that 66.6 percent of the polled believed that the new government would be able to resolve the country's basic problems.

[Mikoyan] Brazil of course is a huge country. But the Washington saying you mention is only evidence of the kind of primitive approach that tends to measure everything in terms of the size of territory, population, and military and economic potential. Experience shows that the world lives by far more complex laws, at any rate not by quantitative indices. I like Brazil very much. I have been there twice with an interval of 20 years between visits. I am very fond of the Brazilians, they are a temperamental, kind-hearted, jolly people. The landscape and the architecture are impressive. However, how can one say, without demeaning the other people's of the continent, that Brazil will determine their destinies?

The new government is starting out in the most complex conditions. It was left an onerous legacy of difficult problems. Evidently radical changes will have to be made in many spheres. Will the government have the resolve to do this? If so, will it be given a chance? The optimism of those polled by O GLOBO is evidently based on sentiment that is manifest to all visitors to Brazil: the expectation of changes for which the masses are not necessarily prepared but which they hope for and in which they believe. Of course, a country with such rich resources can resolve all its social and economic

problems: poverty, illiteracy, lack of medical care for the greater part of the population, the problem of the millions of homeless children. But substantial results can be obtained only through substantial changes. Let us wish the Brazilian people realization of their aspirations.

[NEW TIMES] I believe that the well known Swedish writer Arthur Lundkvist, who travelled a great deal in South America in the late fifties, was one of the first to describe the continent "volcanic" in the political sense. To what extent in your opinion is this characterization applicable to the vast region extending from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego? Is there a common political denominator for comparing developments in stormswept Central America and in the South American countries where democracy has begun to be won through the ballot box? After all, there are different kinds of volcanos. Some are active, others quiet or relatively quiet so far.

[Mikoyan] First of all, I do not believe in the magic powers of the ballot box in countries under the double yoke of the local oligarchy and U.S. imperialism. History in general, and in particular the history of this continent, shows that the ruling classes have learned to manipulate the machinery of bourgeois democracy so that it does not undermine their monopoly of political power. If the situation suddenly gets out of control and the working classes gain direct access to governmental power, the top crust is quite ready to do away with bourgeois democracy. For this reason my optimism as regards the future of Latin America is based rather on faith in revolutionary action of the masses--in parliaments and outside them, at factories and in the countryside, in universities and offices, on city streets and in the selva. Only liberation struggle in the most diverse forms according with the specific conditions and taking into account the time and the scene of action can bring about radical changes in Latin American socio-economic and political structures. A new upsurge of this struggle is gaining momentum everywhere in Latin America. It is in this that I see the common denominator you have mentioned. This is what underlies the "volcanic activity" on the continent.

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INTERNATIONAL

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC'S DEVELOPMENT, PROGRESS PRAISED

Moscow ZA PUBEZHOM in Russian No 11, 8-14 Mar 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Vladimir Iordanskiy: "North Yemen: Traditions and Changes"]

[Excerpts] The Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] is situated in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. The borders have not yet been finally demarcated and therefore official handbooks report only the approximate size of the territory--about 200,000 square kilometers. The republic's population is growing rapidly and, according to the census of 1981, was over 8.5 million people. But many of these--over a million--have been forced to seek work in neighboring countries--in the petroleum industry and at building projects in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Kuwait. Only in recent years has a sharp turn for the better been observed in the YAR.

Al Hudayda, a major port on the Red Sea was until quite recently a poor fishing village. Its growth is yet another manifestation of the changes which have taken place in the past quarter-century in North Yemen.

Prior to departing for Hudayda I paid a visit to the ministry of agriculture, where I was received by Lutf al-'Ansi, chief of the planning and statistical administration. He spoke frankly about the difficulties which had sprung up in the ministry's work, and about the complexity of the entire matter of modernization of agriculture. But he did not hide his own confidence in the fact that success is not far off.

"We started from practically nothing", said Lutf al'Ansi. "We had few specialists, and our material capabilities were limited. But we realized that in such a predominantly agricultural country as the YAR, development of agriculture has paramount importance, and a special program in this area was begun in the early 1970's.

"One aspect of the ministry's work", he continued, "consists of preparing projects for the overall agricultural development of the individual provinces. There already is such a project for the southern regions of the Yemen plateau, and projects are being created for the regions of San'a and Dhamar, for the North".

Lutf al-'Ansi enthusiastically told of how, on the ministry's initiative, nurseries are being established for fruit trees, and work is underway to discover the best varieties of grains and vegetables. And a great deal of attention is being given to construction of small dams.

"In every region", al-'Ansi continued, "model demonstration farms are being set up or already exist. Special stations are being opened throughout the country where a farmer can get advice or information on any question connected with his work. By the beginning of the 1990's we hope to have the entire republic covered with a network of such stations".

In Hudaydah, where I went together with TASS Correspondent Viktor Lysechko, the center of all the city's life and business activity, even toward evening, is the port. It was built according to plans furnished by Soviet specialists, and with their direct participation.

"We support all of the vital activity of the port", said Leonid Vrublevskiy of the work of the Soviet specialists in Hudaydah. In the USSR he used to be chief engineer of the repair and construction administration at the port of Odessa, and has been in the YAR since August, 1983. An experienced port worker, Leonid Vrublevskiy spoke proudly of what a good selection the Soviet specialists had made for a construction site: the ocean currents protect the canal, through which ships approach their moorings, from drifting sand. He recalled that the first three moorings were built by Soviet workers and engineers to be turned over completely ready for use, and that subsequent port expansion was also completed under Soviet projects. Today four Soviet pilots are guiding the ships to their moorings and Soviet experts are overseeing the operation of the diesel generators and port cranes. And they also support repairs to the ships.

According to L. Vrublevskiy, 80 to 85 per cent of the cargoes coming into the YAR from abroad are handled through the port of Hudaydah. At the same time the port is a kind of training base for cadres. Many of its supervisors received their training in the Soviet Union and more than half of the port workers have increased their skills under the tutelage of their Soviet comrades.

A national industry is gradually taking shape in Hudaydah. The proximity of the sea and the good roads connecting the city with the interior regions of the republic are favorable for industrial construction.

Six Soviet specialists and two interpreters work at the vocational training center. The director spoke highly of their work:

"The Soviet specialists are helping us a great deal. One can count on them not only during working hours; when necessary they stay after work as well. They make training aids and instruments".

Aleksandr Govorukha, one of our specialists, shared with me several of his observations. His impressions: the students are diligent, conscientious and active; they are eager students and are very interested. The influx into the school is great, and the applicants must be carefully screened.

I asked the director whether any of his graduates had any trouble finding a job.

"None whatsoever", he responded with a smile. "Last year, for example, another stage of the Bajil cement plant was put into operation. It was built with the help of the Soviet Union. The plant alone took 40 of our graduates".

Truly, the young republic has an acute need for well-trained national cadres. For a long time the situation was different and more than 1.5 million Yemenis left for work in the neighboring oil-producing countries. But today the YAR itself is forced to accept workers from abroad. There aren't enough workers for building roads and housing, or for the industrial enterprises which are being established. You see, in spite of the difficulties, the development of the country is picking up speed.

But the growth of the capital does not at all guarantee that the economy of the entire country is flourishing. On the contrary; in the countries of Asia and Africa rapid growth of the urban population frequently signifies that the periphery and especially the countryside is suffering hard times.

But what paths is the development of the Yemen Arab Republic taking? The traditions of native mutual aid, which are even stronger in the local society, have also made their mark on the establishment of Yemen's bourgeoisie. Trade and industrial firms here belong, as a rule, to family groups, frequently backed up by entire clans.

The main inspiration for economic construction in the YAR is the state, and its strategist and coordinator is the Central Planning Organization (CPO). The best specialists in the republic have been assembled in the CPO. They themselves are working out the plans and presenting them to the government for approval. Both the nation's welfare and the economic "health" of the republic depend on the fulfillment of these plans.

Fathi Salim occupies the position of deputy chairman of the CPO. From the windows of his office one can see a wide panorama of the new regions of San'a. TV antennas can be seen on the the houses, which is a reliable sign that TV has managed to become a stable part of the way of life even here.

"The CPO was formed in 1972, but previously there was a technical bureau on planning questions at the Council of Ministers", Fathi Salim replied, in answer to my question. Not without pride he remarked that for a long time the bureau was the most up-to-date unit in the state apparatus. "Currently the CPO deals with questions of planning and coordinates the solution of financial and economic problems with the other ministries. The CPO also approves all projects for cooperation with foreign firms".

"Work is being completed on carrying out the tasks set by the 2nd Five Year Plan. What sort of tasks are these?"

"Our first five-year plan took in the years 1976-1981", my companion replied after some thought. "At that time primary attention was devoted to the development of agriculture, to improving the infrastructure, building roads, expanding lines of communication and so on. The plan was successfully completed, and in the course of five years the gross national product grew on the average by seven per cent. In 1982 we entered on the 2nd Five Year Plan. As in the past, primary importance was attributed to increasing agricultural output. The total volume of capital investment in the branch will amount to, we hope, nearly 29 billion rials. The second task is the development of the extraction of natural mineral resources. We are striving for an annual eight per cent increase in the gross national product".

It is well-known that fulfilling the planned tasks in the YAR depends largely on aid from abroad. In response to my question, Fathi Salim pointed out that foreign aid provides from 48 to 52 per cent of all capital investments envisaged in the plan. As a result in the fall of prices for oil, the difficulties brought about by the Iran-Iraq war, and certain other reasons, the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia have reduced the volume of aid provided to the YAR by 600 million dollars. In addition, the earthquake in the area of Damahr in December 1982 caused enormous losses. At that time the country lost nearly nine billion rials. All of this could not help but have an effect on the fulfillment of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

It is true that some time ago a major oil deposit was discovered in the area of Ma'rib, about 190 km east of San'a. According to certain data, nearly 20 million tons of oil could be extracted here in as little as four years. In San'a they stress that the funds which the country will receive from the export of fuel will be put toward development of agriculture, education, culture and science.

At the same time they also speak there about the fact that exploiting the oil deposits may give birth to many social and economic problems, the solution of which will not be an easy matter. I was reminded of the fact that history knows of many examples of how the discovery of oil was accompanied by a worsening of the social contradictions, and by the appearance in society of increasingly striking contrasts in wealth. And vitally important branches of the economy fell into decline.

In any case, my companions remarked, the development of the deposits which have been discovered will require large expenditures, and an enormous amount of labor. It would be premature to rely on them under these circumstances.

Fathi Salim told of the start of preparations for the 3rd Five Year Plan. As before, primary attention will be devoted to agriculture and support of the national industry which is being born. Still another important task is the development of the most backward regions of the country.

"How does the republic's leadership rate the condition of Soviet-North Yemen economic cooperation?"

"Soviet-North Yemen economic cooperation is longstanding and firm", replied Fathi Salim with a smile. "Yemen was the first Arab state to have established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We value highly the role of the USSR in the development of our economy. We also remember the large amount of assistance the Soviet state rendered to the republican forces in the difficult years of the civil war".

"Now", the deputy minister continued, "a new stage of our economic cooperation has begun. A joint Soviet-North Yemen commission has been created. We are filled with optimism and confidence that our cooperation will be developed to the benefit of both countries, that it will embrace new branches of the economy, and that its volume will increase.

"But the ties between our two countries are by no means limited to economics. In early February a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, A.F. Ryuytel, was in the YAR for an official visit. The delegation was received by President of the YAR and General Secretary of the General People's Congress, A.A. Salih, and met with many other officials".

During the Soviet delegation's visit it became clear that there was a mutual desire to further develop and deepen the relations between the two countries on the firm basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement concluded in October 1984 in Moscow during the visit of YAR President A.A. Salih to our country. During an exchange of views about the situation in the Near East, the Soviet and North Yemen parliamentarians condemned the American-Israeli "strategic alliance" and asserted that a just Near East settlement could be achieved only by means of collective efforts, with the participation of all interested parties including the PLO. They spoke out for the earliest possible end to the Iran-Iraq war, and for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Over the course of several days the delegation paid visits to many of the regions of the republic--to Ta'izz, to Dhamar, and to Hudaydah. It was greeted everywhere with the traditional Yemeni hospitality and with genuine warmth. The work of the delegation was reported daily in the newspapers and on TV. Its visit made a noteworthy contribution to the development of relations between our two countries.

San'a is among the oldest cities on earth. According to local lore, it was founded by Ham, one of the sons of Noah of the Bible. Historians testify to the fact that as early as 1000 B.C. a major settlement stood on the site of present day San'a. This city was often witness to ruinous wars and terrible natural disasters; but today, from its fortified walls one can see how this ancient territory is being reborn today. The prestige and influence of the YAR is growing steadily on the Arabian Peninsula and in the entire Near East.

North Yemen is entering a new stage in its history.

INTERNATIONAL

DECISIONS OF BANDUNG CONFERENCE RECALLED ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

PM191507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Legacy of Bandung"]

[Text] It is 30 years since the heads of state and government of the independent countries of Asia and Africa gathered for the first time in history in the Indonesian city of Bandung. The Bandung Conference was held when the disintegration of the colonial system, which started in 1945, was well under way. The upsurge in the enslaved peoples' national liberation struggle was helped immensely at the time by the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

The last 3 decades have been marked by great changes in the lives of the peoples of Asia and Africa. However, the legacy of the Bandung Conference still retains its value and relevance since the "spirit of Bandung" expressed the need to rally peace- and freedom-loving forces in that once oppressed part of the world. The call for unity in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence, lasting peace, and equal international cooperation and the principles proclaimed in Bandung of relations between states have had a great influence on the historic destiny of the peoples of Asia and Africa and have accelerated the growth of their national self-awareness.

The Bandung Conference opened 19 April 1955. Twenty-nine countries--Afghanistan, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Egypt, the Gold Coast (now Ghana), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Cambodia (now Kampuchea), China, Laos, Liberia, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, the Philippines, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Ethiopia, South Vietnam, and Japan-- participated in it.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries welcomed the convening of the conference. But the Western powers tried in every possible way to use their partners in military blocs to bring about a split among the participants in the meeting and wreck its work. The states represented in Bandung had different political orientations and socioeconomic systems. But this gave particular weight to the resolutions adopted at the conference, although they were sometimes preceded by fierce battles of opinions.

The anticolonial thrust of the documents drawn up in Bandung was virtually undisputed. The conference unanimously condemned colonialism in all its manifestations as an "evil which must be rapidly extirpated." It stated that the "subordination of peoples to foreign enslavement, domination, and exploitation is a denial of fundamental human rights."

The spirit of militant solidarity also prevailed over the attempts to emasculate the conference's anti-imperialist thrust. In order to distract attention from the colonial essence of the Western powers' policy, and, most importantly, to justify the creation of military blocs, the representatives of Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, and certain other countries tried to use the myth of a "Soviet threat." When Burma proposed making the five principles of peaceful coexistence ("Pancha Shila") the basis of the declaration, pro-Western figures started alleging that their implementation was hindered by imaginary "interference from international communism." The Pakistani representative tried to have the "Pancha Shila" replaced by seven points which would not mention peaceful coexistence.

After a prolonged argument it was decided to include in the declaration neither 5 nor 7 but 10 principles for relations between states.

The first international conference of the independent states of Asia and Africa not only condemned colonialism and neocolonialism, but also advocated an improvement in relations between states on the basis of equality and justice. The "Declaration on the Promotion of Universal Peace and Cooperation" provided a concentrated enunciation of the principles which formed the foundation of the unity which was achieved. The main principles demand that fundamental human rights, the goals and principles of the UN Charter, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries be respected, that the equality of all races and nations be recognized, that interference in the internal affairs of other countries not be permitted, that acts of aggression or threats of the use of force be refrained from, and that international disputes be resolved by peaceful means.

The legacy of Bandung still retains its value and relevance also because 30 years ago the young independent Asian and African states clearly stressed the interrelationship between the struggle against colonialism and imperialism on the one hand and the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of war threat on the other.

"The conference of Asian and African countries," its participants stated, "believes that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, testing, and use of nuclear weapons are absolutely necessary in order to save mankind from the prospect of complete annihilation."

The Bandung Conference promoted the rallying of the liberated countries at the official state level and at the public, nongovernmental level. It opened up the way for the creation of the nonaligned movement, which was organized 6 years later in Belgrade.

Born of the debris of the colonial system, the nonaligned movement objectively embodied the desire of young states to jointly oppose imperialist attempts to keep them harnessed by political influence and fettered by their economic bondage. The anti-imperialist spirit and the intolerance of the forces of aggression and war were the guarantee of the movement's prestige and the growth of its ranks. The nonaligned movement now unites more than

100 Asian, African, and Latin American countries. The periodic meetings of their leaders (Belgrade 1961, Cairo 1964, Lusaka 1970, Algiers 1973, Colombo 1976, Havana 1979, Delhi 1983) were important landmarks in the movement's history.

The participants in the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries deemed it necessary to issue the Delhi Appeal, specially devoted to the problems of war and peace. Identifying peace, disarmament, and development as the key problems of the day, they noted that peace must be founded on justice and equality, since the inequality and exploitation created by colonialism and imperialism are among the causes of tension, conflicts, and violence in the world. Reaffirming and strengthening the antiwar nature of the nonaligned movement, the Delhi Conference at the same time sharpened its thrust against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The national liberation anti-imperialist struggle is currently spotlighting the achievement of economic independence by those countries which have already acquired state sovereignty. In the decades since the collapse of the colonial system the industrially developed capitalist powers have managed to wring [Bring?] greater riches from the liberated countries than the former metropolitan powers once did. The developing countries are receiving less and less for the raw materials which they sell, and have been forced to pay more and more for the industrial articles which they purchase. As a result their foreign debt is snowballing. Whereas this debt amounts to \$600 billion at the time of the Delhi Conference, the figure is now nearing \$1,000 billion. That is why the struggle against all forms of neocolonialism and the eradication of inequality and injustice in international economic ties, which were discussed back in Bandung, have today become even more topical.

Bellicose imperialist circles see Asia, Africa, and Latin America as an arena for global confrontation with socialism. Whereas previously U.S. hand-outs to the developing countries were used with a view to keeping them within the capitalist orbit, they are now linked chiefly to U.S. military-strategic interests. The notorious "crusade" announced by the White House is directed not only against the USSR and its allies but against the young Asian, African, and Latin American states. The Washington strategists' goal is to subordinate the "third world" countries to their will and reduce to zero the role of these countries in global policy.

In contrast to this the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries advocate increasing the young states' role in international affairs. They oppose the attempts to involve the Asian, African, and Latin American countries in military-political alliances or to extend the spheres of operation of existing blocs to them. The USSR and its allies consistently advocate the comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East crisis and call for a political solution to disputes and conflicts in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and Central America. Soviet peace initiatives are consonant with the efforts of the Indian Ocean countries to turn the region into a zone of peace. The socialist states advocate an immediate start to global talks which would pave the way to the establishment of a

new international economic order. The experience of the last 3 decades proves that the socialist community and the nonaligned countries take a common or similar stance on the key problems of the day.

The public of the Asian and African countries are preparing to extensively celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Delegations from 70 countries and 4 liberation movements are preparing to come to the jubilee ceremonies in this Indonesian city. A routine session of the nonaligned movement's coordinating bureau was convened a week before the Bandung jubilee. It is being held in Delhi--the capital of India, which in 1983 vacated the chairmanship of the movement. These two events are closely linked to each other--and not only chronologically. As Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja, chairman of the organizing committee for the jubilee meeting in Bandung, stated, two draft documents have been prepared for it participants which they will discuss and adopt. The first contains an appeal to put a stop to the arms race, the second proposes pooling efforts to get the developing countries' economies out of the crisis.

The 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference provides the Asian and African countries with a suitable occasion for considering how the legacy of Bandung is being used to solve the urgent problems of the day.

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INTERNATIONAL

KIEV METROPOLITAN DISCUSSES BUDAPEST CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

LD220645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TASS)--Filaret, metropolitan of Kiev and Galich, one of the leaders of the Christian Peace Conference [CPC], has highly appraised the declaration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism that was adopted at the session of the CPC working committee in Budapest.

The declaration fully reflects the CPC desire for peace and friendship between people and highly appraises the great role of the Soviet people in the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism, the religious figure stated. He stressed that "the participants in the session, who came to Budapest from more than 20 countries, had adopted an important document that will direct Christian churches and believers toward cooperation for the benefit of saving mankind, which is faced today by the danger of nuclear annihilation."

"The declaration reminds everyone," the Metropolitan said, "that the defeat of the Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism was the result of joint efforts of the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition."

Metropolitan Filaret pointed out that "The CPC is preparing for the 6th All-Christian Peace Congress, which will be convened in Prague this year at the beginning of July."

"The motto of the future congress is topical," the metropolitan said. The motto is, "God is calling; choose life. We are short of time."

As Metropolitan Filaret stressed, "This motto is directed to all the Christians in the world who are confronting the forces of death; it advocates peace and justice for all people without delay."

CSO: 1830/616

13 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ASIAN SECURITY SEMINAR IN TASHKENT--(UZTAG)--On 27 April a seminar entitled "Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region," sponsored by the United Nations University, opened in Tashkent. Representatives of the scientific public from the USSR, the United States, Japan, India, the PRC, the DPRK, South Korea, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong and Singapore participated. The seminar opened with a speech by Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president. The seminar was also addressed by: UN University Professor K. Musakodzi of Japan; P. K. Khabibullayev, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences president and an academician of the republic academy; Academician Ye. M. Primakov, USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute director; and Professor R. Khan of Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. [Summary] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 85 p 2]

CSO: 1807/308

NATIONAL

MORE THAN 500 NEW USSR BOOKS MARK WWII

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 p 6

[Article by A. Georgiev: "Dedicated to the Great Triumph"]

[Text] In preparation for the 40th victory anniversary the country's publishing houses have brought out more than 500 books dedicated to the soviet people's great triumph. Among these are military histories, war memoirs, fictionalized documentary accounts, works of fiction, reminiscences of front-line veterans as well as books of illustrations. There are more than one and a half thousand publications in all documenting the Great Patriotic War. In the last couple of years, a total of 88 million copies of all these works have been printed.

To name but a few, the most significant are: "The Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, an Encyclopedia" (published by "Sovetskaya Entsiklopedia"), "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union 1941-1945, a Short History", and "The Liberating Mission of the Soviet Armed Forces and Aid to the Peoples of Europe in the Years of the Second World War" ("Voenizdat"), "Leading the Defense of the Soviet Homeland, a Study of the Activities of the CPSU in the Years of the Great War" and "The Forge of Victory, the Triumph of the Home Front in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" ("Politizdat"), "Youth in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" and "The USSR Economy in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" ("Mysl") and "Foreign Response and Statements 1941-1945 on the Great Patriotic War" ("Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya").

The total number of copies printed of the memoirs of G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, I.S. Konev, N.I. Krylov, A.I. Yerezenko, K.K. Rokossovskiy, V.I. Chuykov and other renowned military leaders comprises 4.6 million.

In honor of the holiday, the publishing house "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" has prepared a four-volume anthology entitled "Victory" which includes prose, poetry and socio-political commentary. The commemorative two-volume edition "Poetry of the Great Patriotic War" would also make a fine gift.

The publisher "Planeta" has just come out with a unique collection of pictures entitled "The Victory Parade", assembled from documentary photos

of the famous parade on Red Square on June 24, 1945. The photographs document the heroes, who had the honor of marching past the Lenin Mausoleum in special ceremonial regiments, whose members represented all the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, and also portray their feats of triumph during the war years.

Dozens of books commemorating the victory anniversary have been published by republic and oblast publishers. Among these: "The Soviet Ukraine in the Years of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" in three volumes ("Naukova Dumka"), "The All-People's Battle in Belorussia Against the German Fascist Invaders in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" in three volumes ("Belarus"), "Victorious Forty Five: Sketches of Muscovites Who Served at the Front" ("Moskovskiy Rabochiy") and others.

12961

CSO: 1830/555

NATIONAL

AUTHOR EXPLAINS REASONS FOR BOOK ON YOUTH, RELIGION

PM011223 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 p 2

[Interview with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. V. Belov, author of a new book on atheist themes, by L. Panova: "The Choice Is Yours"--first two paragraphs are KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "Thou Shalt Not Make Into Thee Any Graven Image" ("Ne Delay Sebe Kumira") is the title of a new book brought out by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House. The author of the book is Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Anatoliy Vasilyevich Belov, a scientist and writer who has written several atheist books for young people. "The Dragon's Smile" ("Ulybka Drakona"), "Imaginary Brotherhood" (Mnimoye Bratstvo), "Since the Birth of Christ" ("Ot Rozhdestva Khristova"), to name but a few.

In his new book A. Belov consistently sets out the scientific materialist view of religion and atheism and their role in society down the centuries of mankind's history and proves convincingly that people do not need any fantasy-based graven images.

What prompted you to write this book?, our correspondent L. Panova asked ANatoliy Vasilyevich Belov.

[Belov] I once had the opportunity to read student essays on the theme: "My Attitude to Religion." I was truly staggered to find out that complete confusion reigns in many children's heads on the subject of religion and that they lack and kind of formed opinion. But can one blame them? The foundations of scientific atheism are not taught in our schools. Little atheist literature for children, juveniles, and young people is published. And so it happens that frequently young people make do with piecemeal incidental, and frequently distorted information.

I hope I have made clear what gave me the idea to write the book "Thou Shalt Not Make Unto Thee Any Graven Image." But I must warn you straight away: Do not expect the book to be a kind of a roundup of information on atheism. It consists merely of conversations with the young reader on issues in which he shows an interest; it is an attempt to help him understand these issues. There is a single idea behind all these conversations: To provide the reader with a more or less complete overview of religion and atheism.

[Panova] Lately there have been numerous articles in the Western press claiming that the publication of atheist literature for young people testifies to growing religious sentiment among young people in the USSR.

[Belov] A new term--"religious revival" in the USSR and other socialist countries--has even entered the vocabulary of Western propaganda. It is linked with hopes of neutralizing Marxist-Leninist ideology, of "softening" and eroding socialism. People whose clericalism is based on anticommunism see in religion a force which--they hope--will be able to play a decisive role in effecting sociopolitical transformations in socialist countries.

However, this is wishful thinking on their part. There can be no question of any "religious revival"; it is an incontrovertible fact that a scientific materialist world outlook prevails in our country.

It has been observed that in recent years young people are showing more interest in history, in their country's past. And it is no secret that for centuries the church held a dominant position in society. And it is important here to provide an objective scientific assessment of its role in the past. After all, let's face it, from time to time, attempts to embellish and idealize the old times creep into our literature....

[Panova] Presumably it was no accident that you chose the conversational form for your book? The subtitle reads: Conversations about religion and knowledge....

[Belov] Quite: I wanted to converse with my young contemporary, not to lecture him. By contrasting religious claims with arguments based on scientific knowledge, it is easier to guide the reader to make up his own mind, help him to make the correct choice. Many topics are discussed in the book--the eternal conflict between science and religion, the attitude to religious rite and festivals, to church art, to the assessment of religious morality, and so forth. I am convinced that the reader, comparing religious notions with scientific facts, will be able to draw his own conclusions in many respects.

[Panova] Anatoliy Vasilyevich, you write about the thoughtless attitude sometimes adopted by young people to participation in religious festivals and church rites....

[Belov] We must not resign ourselves to this, of course. But we must always take into account who precisely is involved: Sincerely believing people (there are not many of them among the young) or merely people who observe church festivals and take part in religious rites but who by no means claim to be believers.

In the first case it is only to be lamented that we have neglected these young people and did not help them in time to find the true path in life and that now we face long, painstaking educational work with them. While in the second case one should not mince words but resolutely denounce unscrupulousness. True, sometimes these people who visit churches and prayer houses plead traditions. But there are traditions and traditions. And when people, try under the guise

of popular traditions, to make church traditions part of life, then this must be resolutely rebuffed. Combating the vestiges of religion is one of the demands contained in the Komsomol Rules. And we must always bear this in mind.

[Panova] What are you working on now?

[Belov] On another atheist book for young people, to be published by the Detskaya Literatura Publishing House, with which I have longstanding creative ties. I am also hoping for further cooperation with the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House.

CSO: 1830/607

13 June 1985

NATIONAL

BABAYAN CITES AREAS OF PROGRESS IN DRIVE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

[PM231022 Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 1985 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "All Together Against Drunkenness" a 2,300-word interview with E.A. Babayan, chief of the USSR Health Ministry's Administration for the Introduction of New Drugs and Medical Equipment and "the country's chief narcotics expert" [narkolog], by V. Belitskiy entitled "We Are Equal to This Task." Following the recent publication of the Soviet party and government resolutions on measures to prevent drunkenness and alcoholism, the interviewee emphasizes that the chief task now is not so much to cure alcoholics as to limit the sale and availability of alcoholic drinks and educate young people as to the dangers of heavy drinking. He points out that "narcological" departments are to be set up in all major industrial enterprises and also in the countryside, for which it is necessary to train a large number of specialists and general medical personnel.

The interviewer's final question is this: "There are people who consider drunkenness an inevitable, ineradicable evil. What would you reply to them them?"

Babayan replies: "It will be very hard to achieve our aim. We have to change daily routine, habits, social traditions and rites. Achieve a psychological breakthrough in the consciousness of tens of millions of people. Develop the material and technical base for carrying out what I would say is a moral and domestic revolution. As a doctor, you know, I have to judge trends by objective indicators. I will cite you these official statistics: Over the past 5 years the number of so-called neglected cases of alcoholism has been halved--this means we are curing it at an earlier stage. The same thing is indicated by another figure: There are not 15 percent fewer cases of alcoholic psychosis, the so-called white fever [delirium tremens]. These facts enable specialists to look more optimistically to the future. They indicate that our society is on the right road. Now, after the measures taken by the party and the government, when the surmounting of drunkenness is becoming a truly nationwide concern and we are tackling it all together, as the saying goes... I am confident that we are now perfectly equal to his [this?] task."

CSO: 1800/313

NATIONAL

USSR FIRST DEPUTY PROCURATOR ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

LD202325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 85

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by USSR First Deputy Procurator Nikolay Aleksandrovich Bazhenov]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. In connection with the introduction of new legal measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, the task now is to make effective use of them. This depends largely on the procurators who exercise higher supervision over the observance of laws. The procurators are faced with the task of establishing constant and unremitting supervision over the precise fulfillment by state organs, labor collectives and citizens of the USSR Council of Ministers' resolution and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree. It will be necessary to analyze profoundly and in a party-minded fashion shortcomings in the struggle against drunkenness and in coordination with all organs concerned, to make substantial changes in this work and to intensify it in many ways.

The procurators have been directed to wage an uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism in order to eradicate more quickly this disgraceful phenomenon which prevents us from moving forward at an even faster pace.

At certain enterprises and organizations drunkenness has unfortunately become widespread. At the Tyumen Mechanical Works, for example, every third worker was absent from work for this reason in the first quarter of this year. Most of them went unpunished. The director of the works, Comrade (Rusin), was officially warned during a check by procurators of the impermissibility of tolerating drunkards and idlers. We have effective means for combating drunkenness at factories: measures of administrative liability, full material responsibility for damage done to the state while in a state of intoxication, and increased liability of managers of factories who show indulgence toward drunkards.

It is also necessary to guarantee strict control and supervision over the observance of the established prohibitions on the sale of spirits near to industrial enterprises and construction sites, educational institutions, hostels, children's establishments, hospitals and sanatoria. Let us say frankly, departmental control over the observance of the rules of sale of

spirits of trading organizations is at a low level. The intensification of the struggle against drunkenness in public places, the inevitability of accountability for every infringement of the law while in a drunken state and the necessity of punishing severely persons involving minors in imbibing spirits are in prospect.

There are great opportunities in the application of a norm of law such as the restriction of the activities of persons abusing spirits. A similar norm of law existed previously, too, but was not always applied consistently. Special attention must be paid to the waging of a resolute fight against home-distilled spirits [samogon] and also against instances of the buying up and resale of vodka and other spirits with the aim of profit.

Questions of intensifying the struggle against drunkenness on transport have their own problems, transport being a source of enhanced danger to the population. New legislative acts have given additional powers to commissions of executive committees and local soviets for fighting drunkenness. I would like these commissions to become organs which really unite the efforts of various state and public organizations in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

In conclusion, I will stress that success in the struggle against this evil depends not only on the work of the organs of law and order, but also on how widely and actively the whole population of the country and every one of us, comrades, takes part in this important work.

CSO: 1800/302

NATIONAL

MVD'S TRUSHIN ON FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE

LD171317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A topical interview. The eradication of drunkenness from the life of society. In our studio today is Vasilii Petrovich Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs. Over to you, Vasilii Petrovich.

[Trushin] The decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are of great significance. They are directed towards safeguarding social discipline in all spheres of our life, towards the resolute overcoming of harmful habits and vestiges. It is a matter of eradicating such a monstrous phenomenon as drunkenness and alcohol abuse. These decisions were adopted taking account of the numerous proposals by the working people. Citizens of the socialist society do not wish to become reconciled with the facts of alcohol abuse. They rightly demand that their labor, study and leisure should be protected from drunkards, who by their behavior, insult human virtue and social morality. All of this testifies to an increased awareness among Soviet people, the raising of civil responsibility for the assertion of the principles of communist morality and the health of the future generation.

The harm and the extremely negative consequences of drunkenness are obvious. It inflicts an enormous economic and moral loss upon our society, it undermines people's health, breaks up families and maims children. It brings with it a decrease in labor productivity, truancy, the output of poor-quality goods, the breaking of equipment; it leads to accidents and occupational injuries. Many citizens are killed and mutilated through the fault of drunken drivers. The majority of acts of hooliganism and a significant part of other crimes--including particularly dangerous ones--occur because of drunkenness. This is why the CPSU Central Committee and the government has considered it necessary to implement a number of additional major socio-political, economic, administrative, medical and other measures. The party organizations, state organs, labor collectives and the public have been assigned a qualitatively new task--the complete eradication of alcohol from the life of the socialist society. The decrees of the presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR envisage harsher punishments for drunkenness, distilling at home, violations of the rules on trading and speculation in alcohol, for driving while intoxicated. Officials will be made responsible for excluding the possibility of using alcohol at work.

A number of other measures are envisaged. The law protection organs, including the police, have been tasked with intensifying control over the strict observance of anti-alcohol legislation, to protect the streets and other public places from drunkards, and to use strictly the sanctions which have been established for them by the law. The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has comprehensively analyzed the work of the Internal Affairs organs in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Forms of preventing drunkenness and violations of the law carried out because of it, which have shown positive results, have worked and are being applied in certain republics, krays and oblasts under the guidance of party committees and administrative organs. At the same time, there has been a lack of assertiveness in this work. Effective measures have not been applied to remove the causes of the conditions which contribute to alcohol abuse. The significance of overcoming drunkenness as one of the most important methods of preventing violations of the law has been underestimated. This approach has at times engendered unprincipled behavior among individual members of the police, and it has not enabled them to use the force of the law fully against drunkards. I should like to say with all responsibility that things must not continue in this way. The Internal Affairs organs will strive for the strict fulfillment of the decisions which have been adopted and the precise discharge of anti-alcohol laws in close cooperation with labor collectives, voluntary people's patrols, comrade courts, councils for the prevention of law violations, public order preservation units, and other non-professional organizations of the working people. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs will increase the responsibility of the police organs for organizing in their respective mikrorayons an active struggle against drunkenness. The Internal Affairs organs will do everything within their powers to protect adolescents from the corrupting influence of drunkards and to remove alcohol from the lives and customs of young people. The police will constantly provide comprehensive assistance to labor collectives, public organizations and families in the organization of treatment and re-education for persons who abuse alcohol, and in the improvement of legal instruction so that every citizen has a clear understanding of the essence of the anti-alcohol legislation and strictly observes requirements. One of the tasks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs is to eradicate distilling at home and speculation of alcohol, and to put a timely stop to any complicity in such a crime. This is particularly important now because certain individuals could take advantage of the reduction in the production and sale of alcoholic drinks, with the aim of profit. Every instance of the manufacture of home-distilled liquor and other strong spirits made at home must be regarded as an intentional anti-social act which inevitably entails the punishment established by the law. An atmosphere of intolerance and universal condemnation must be created around those who abuse alcohol. An offensive everywhere against this evil along a united front of the state organs, public organizations and labor collectives is an indispensable condition for the successful implementation of the party course towards the strengthening of discipline, order and organization which is approved and supported by the working people. Members of the police are called upon to be in the vanguard of the struggle to overcome drunkenness. They will insistently and strictly implement the firm line of our party towards the further comprehensive strengthening of public discipline and law and order.

NATIONAL

ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT PUNISHES INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 3,000-word article by I. Kruglyanskaya entitled "Road." The author relates a story of a kolkhoz leader who needed new roads and old roads repaired in his rayon. With great ingenuity, he obtained the necessary funds from the kolkhoz and a loan from Gosbank, and contracted "private" road brigades, or "shabashniki," from Armenia to do the work. In a short time "they constructed and repaired more asphalt roads than in any previous years" and his kolkhoz Tel'mak in Chernigovskaya Oblast' had a road "smooth as the forehead." In 1983, the kolkhoz leader responsible for this successful project, Aleksander Mikhaylovich Agayev, was sentenced to a 7-year jail term and confiscation of property by the Kiev Law Bar on criminal affairs for building the road in Chernigovskaya Oblast'. The court found him guilty of privately contracting with nonresident brigades, "shabashniki," (the legal term is "chastnopredprinimatel'skaya deyatel'nost'"), and embezzlement. The author uses the Agayev incident to illustrate how the USSR economic system discourages incentive. The "embezzled" money in the sum of R17,168 was defined as the R5,000 loan Agayev obtained for the kolkhoz (because the loan was obtained by the kolkhoz and the road which was built was actually a state road), and the overpayment for the private road brigades--they were paid higher wages than the officially established R3.47 per square meter. "Even though the work was done on time and was of good quality, and on the whole the project cost less than other projects of this size," the author writes, paying a price above this norm is considered profit, and thus a crime.

The court investigator explained: "The article 'Private Employment Activity' of the Criminal Code states that private employment activity is a crime when it is conducted under the cover of some form of state cooperative or other social enterprise. And in this case the workers were under the cover of a kolkhoz." Along with Agayev, four brigade leaders of the private road brigades working on the road construction in Chernigov Rayon, all from Martuninskiy Rayon in Armenia, were also sentenced for the same crimes--for hiring private non-resident workers and embezzlement. The author questions a system which punishes workers for initiative. She writes: "I know that we will be reminded that initiative should remain within the framework of the law. And they will be absolutely right. But is it not time to think about why it is that in practice the 'framework' is frequently so narrow that initiative and violation becomes one and the same?...What is initiative? A new form of action, so says the dictionary. But in the old customary form of action, which someone sometimes

instituted, every step is defined, stipulated, concluded. And if we move away from this form, then inevitably something is violated. And what happens to us for this infraction?" She also questions the treatment of "shabashniki" as criminals. These people who contract themselves out for various jobs, "usually at a considerably higher price" it is said, are from areas where there is an oversupply of workers and not enough jobs, she explains. The four American brigade leaders who came to Chernigov Rayon to build roads were from Martiminskiy Rayon, high in the Armenian mountains. Here they raise cattle, grow tobacco and potatoes. There are few jobs, yet the people are not willing to leave their homeland and look for work. It is from such regions that people leave for "shabashnyye raboty" (temporary work on contract), she claims. In conclusion, the author states that "incomplete and only approximate statistics (there are no others) show that from the Transcaucasian Republics about 100,000 of them leave annually. The same number leave from the North Caucasus. About 50,000 leave Moldavia, the Baltic States, Western Belorussian rayons, and the Ukraine."

CSO: 1830/598

NATIONAL

RSFSR DECREE ON DRUNKENNESS, ALCOHOLISM PUBLISHED

[PM201102 Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 May 1985 first edition publishes on Page 2 under the heading "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" the 3,500-word apparent text of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "on measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to eradicate moonshining." The decree is divided into sections with the following headings: Responsibility for the Drinking of Liquor in Public Places and for Being Drunk in Public Places; Responsibility for the Drinking of Liquor at Work; Responsibility for Drawing Minors into Drunkenness; Responsibility for Violating Regulations Governing Trade in Liquor; Responsibility for the Production, Sale, Storage, and Acquisition of Home-made Strong Liquor; Responsibility for Driving Means of Transport in a State of Intoxication; The Use of Measures of Public Influence; Limitation of Responsibility and Compulsory Treatment of Persons Abusing Liquor; Other Measures To Combat Drunkenness and Alcoholism; Commissions To Combat Drunkenness. The decree comes into effect 1 June 1985.

CSO: 1800/302

REGIONAL

USSR TRADE MINISTER VISITS TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Apr 85 p 1

[TurkmenINFORM article: "USSR Minister of Trade G. I. Vashchenko's Visit to Turkmenistan"]

[Text] From 9 to 11 April G. I. Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, was in the USSR. He familiarized himself with trade enterprises of the cities of Ashkhabad, Mary, and Bayram-Ali, and met with gas industry workers of the gas fields of Dovletabad and other labor collectives.

G. I. Vashchenko took part in and spoke at a meeting of the trade workers' aktiv which took place in Ashkhabad. He emphasized the necessity of the accelerated development and improvement of the production of consumer goods in the republic, especially of the food groups, the improvement of their quality, the increase of the standards of trade, the strengthening of the material-technical base of trade, and the intensification of the work with cadres.

M. G. Gapurov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, gave a speech at the meeting.

The following took part in the meeting: The members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, S. A. Niyazov and A. I. Rachkov, the deputy chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the TuSSR Gosplan, V. Ye. Abramov, and the chief of the Department of Trade and Consumer Services of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, Yu. L. Kireyev.

In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan a discussion took place between the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, M. G. Gapurov, and G. I. Vashchenko. In the course of the discussion, questions of the further development of trade and public catering in the republic were examined.

The members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, S. A. Niyazov and A. I. Rachkov, took part in the discussion.

8970
CSO: 1830/512

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI VETERANS MEETING

PMO31929 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Apr 85 p 2

[GruzINFORM report under the rubric "On the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory": "The Motherland's Awards for Valor and Courage"]

[Excerpt] Heroes' Gold Stars, Orders of Glory, and other combat decorations the motherland presented in the war to mark the military deeds of our republic's emissaries were shining that day in the hall where the Great Patriotic War veterans gathered. They had been invited to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on 26 April to receive Orders of the Great Patriotic War awarded to them by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree for valor, endurance, and courage shown in the struggle against the fascist German invaders and in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and also to receive other anniversary medals.

E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the award recipients, said:

There have been events in history of everlasting significance that have influenced the destiny of mankind and the entire course of world development. The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War, whose 40th anniversary is being solemnly marked by the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, was just such an event of the utmost historical importance.

Just a few days remain before the victory celebrations. With what emotion Soviet people, who knew the real price of peace and historical justice, awaited victory day as it drew nearer 40 years ago!

Our people's path to victory was hard and long. The further off those days in May 1945 become, the clearer we see the significance and greatness of our victory, which showed the irreversibility of our socialist gains. This was undoubtedly the victory of our socialist social system over capitalism, the victory of socialism's economy and socioeconomic system, the victory of socialist and Marxist-Leninist ideology and of the fraternity and friendship

of the peoples, and the victory of Soviet military science, Soviet military art, our military leaders' talent and leadership abilities, and the socialist system's military organization.

Today we pay a particularly powerful tribute to the party's wise political, economic, and military strategy--a strategy that inevitably led to a victory prepared by the whole course of socialist building that had gone before and by the very nature of the socialist system. This was a truly combative party, which directly shouldered the vast work involved in mobilizing the people's entire forces to rout the enemy.

We will remember the war's lessons and the main conclusion regarding the need to strengthen the country's economic potential and defense capability. The experience gained by the party during the war and your military experience of those grim years are an invaluable possession and a very rich fund from which party organs and all Communists derive knowledge for improving patriotic and mass defense work.

The Great Patriotic War confirmed the utter correctness and profundity of Lenin's tenet that the revolution must be able to defend itself. The victory in the Great Patriotic War convincingly showed that it is necessary to campaign against war before it begins. We are committed to that in particular by the complexity and acuteness of the present-day international situation.

The Leninist course of our domestic and foreign policy is firm and unchanging. At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed that "the political will for peace on earth and for a better future are now more necessary than ever before."

The CPSU Central Committee's April Plenum was a milestone in the life of the party and our state. It posed new global tasks: to considerably accelerate socioeconomic progress, strengthen discipline, order, and organization, and improve Soviet people's well-being.

The plenum also emphasized the unshakability of the USSR's foreign policy and the determination to continue pursuing the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Thanks to our wise foreign policy, we have been living under peaceful skies without [war?] for 40 years now, and we bow to the bright memory of our people's intrepid sons and daughters who died the death of the brave in the battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland and the triumph of the righteous cause. Almost 700,000 Georgian servicemen went to defend the motherland: 1 in 3 did not return from the front and 164 were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In proclaiming the preparation for the great victory holiday a partywide matter and showing constant concern for the participants in and veterans of the war, the party has created a special atmosphere charged with civic

spirit and an atmosphere of pride in our socialist motherland, grateful memory of those who fell, and readiness for new achievements on the eve of our party's approaching 27th Congress.

Today, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, we are pleased to greet you, our illustrious and heroic veterans who participated in the Great Patriotic War—Heroes of the Soviet Union, holders of three classes of the Order of Glory, and representatives of the senior officer corps--and present to you the state awards representing a fitting assessment of your services in the Great Patriotic War years and to the party and the people. Today, through you, we laud the victorious soldiers, the liberators, the internationalists, and the courageous soldiers on the front line and in the rear. Honor and glory to you, dear comrades and friends!

CSO: 1830/596

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS TBILISI TECHNICAL COLLEGE

PM031048 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 85 p 1

[GruzINFORN Report: "Model School"]

[Text] The Z. Rukhazde No 36 Secondary Vocational and Technical College in Tbilisi has trained hundreds of qualified workers for enterprises of the republic's light industry. Graduates of the professional and vocational college account for an average of 30 percent of new recruits to the collectives of its base enterprises. The college has been awarded the Lenin Komsomol Prize and has repeatedly garnered union and republic awards for its successes in the communist education of students and the training of qualified worker cadres.

Attaching great importance to the generalization of experience of work to implement the basic guidelines for the reform of general education and vocational schools, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau will examine in the near future a report by hero of socialist labor E. B. Solomoniya, director of the college, on work in this direction. In the light of this and in view of the special importance of the question, the No 36 Vocational and Technical College was visited by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, 12 April. He met and talked with teachers, masters of production training, and students, and visited offices, laboratories, and teaching workshops. College Director E. B. Solomoniya described the state of the teaching and educational process and the prospects for the development of the teaching institution's material and technical base.

Positively assessing the work being done at the college to implement the basic guidelines of the reform of general education and vocational schools, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze expressed the wish that its collective will continue to be one of the flagships of vocational and technical education in the republic. To that end, it is necessary to be constantly concerned, to strengthen the material and technical base, renew equipment, and train students in the most up-to-date working methods.

The college must be in tune with scientific and technical progress and, in particular, take new avenues--such as the robotization of production, the use of flexible automated systems, and the introduction of computer equipment--into account in its work. In connection with the introduction this year of a foundation course on computing and information technology and the need to computerize teaching, it is necessary to be concerned to train qualified teachers in the new discipline and to install the relevant equipment in offices. This will be promoted to a great extent by the comprehensive long-term plans examined and ratified by the state committee for vocational and technical education and base enterprises.

It was stressed that the leaders of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Ministries, Departments, and Base Enterprises must devote the utmost attention to allocating the most modern equipment to professional and vocational college students during production practice, attach them to the most experienced mentors, and create all the conditions for highly productive work in the sections where the training takes place.

The practice of concluding trilateral contracts between the rayon, the sector ministry, and the state committee for vocational and technical education, which make it possible for all interested organizations to be constantly au fait with matters and to take timely measures to rectify shortcomings was approved.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze wished the college collective new successes in the implementation of the basic guidelines of the reform of general education and vocational schools and in training qualified cadres.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze was accompanied by A. P. Sakvarelidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee science and educational institutions section; S. T. Rigvava, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; G. P. Gantsemlidze, Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry; and A. F. Gotsiridze, first secretary of the Gldani Party rayon.

CSO: 1830/596

REGIONAL

CPSU'S KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA V-E DAY RALLY

PM201307 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 85 pp 1-2

[Kaztag report: "Great Feat Forever in the People's Memory!"]

[Excerpts] The V. I. Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata was festively decorated. A ceremonial meeting of working people of the republic's capital and representatives of the Soviet Army devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was held there 7 May.

In the presidium were Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, A. P. Rybnikov and K. T. Turysov, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, who were warmly greeted by those assembled there.

There, too, were A. I. Chernyshov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. M. Akhmetova, E. Kh. Gukasov, O. I. Zheltikov, A. P. Korotkov, T. B. Kuppayev, and T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Colonel General V. N. Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Lieutenant General G. V. Kochkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; Lieutenant General V. S. Donskov, chief of the Red Banner Eastern Border District; leaders of republic ministries and departments, creative unions, and party and soviet organs of Alma-Ata Oblast and Alma-Ata City, heroes of the Soviet Union, holders of the three classes of the Order of Glory, outstanding production workers, and scientific and cultural figures.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report "The 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

At the beginning of the report, on behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade D. A. Kunayev cordially congratulated the war and labor veterans, servicemen of the armed forces, and all working people of Soviet

Kazakhstan, on which five orders have been conferred, on the bright, vivid festival—the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Our country is greeting the glorious anniversary in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm aroused by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decision to convene the next, 27th Party Congress, which will occupy a special place in our society's history. The preparations for the congress now determine all our practical actions.

For 4 decades now, Comrade D. A. Kunayev went on to point out, thanks to the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy, we have been living and working beneath peaceful skies. The glory-covered red banner of victory which was raised over the Reichstag became a symbol of the unparalleled heroism and greatness of spirit of the Soviet people and of their indestructible, monolithic cohesion around the great Lenin's party.

Leading the Soviet people, Lenin's party stood a grim test of its combat ability in the crucible of the Great Patriotic War and convincingly proved its indisputable right to be the socialist country's political director and leader. It won tremendous love and nationwide gratitude and trust. Today, too, our party is the direction force of Soviet society and is confidently leading us along the path of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The burning source of remembrance of those who staunchly shielded the socialist homeland at a terrible hour, fulfilled their patriotic and international duty to the end, and brought the day of victory nearer will never run dry in our hearts, Comrade D. A. Kunayev emphasized.

The meeting participants honored with a minute's silence the memory of the servicemen who fell in struggle for our motherland's honor, freedom, and independence and for mankind's liberation.

Our victory, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said, was forged not only on the battlefields. Working people in the rear, who gave the country metal and grain, fuel and raw materials, and everything necessary for the front and created mighty Soviet weapons, accomplished a great patriotic feat.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev went on to dwell on Soviet Kazakhstan's contribution to the victory over the enemy. From the very first days of the war military units and formations began to be formed on the republic's territory, and they augmented the glory and the valiant traditions of the Red Army and the Soviet Armed Forces. Kazakhstan's best forces gathered beneath the combat banners of the newly created formations.

The whole world knows of the Panfilovskaya guards division's legendary exploits during the war. The battle at Dubosekovo Station, where 28 Panfilov heroes halted the enemy's tank avalanche, was a heroic page in the history of the defense of Moscow. The winged words of political officer Vasilii Klochkov—"Russia is great, but there is nowhere to retreat to, for Moscow is behind us!"—are inscribed in gold letters in the history of the great patriotic war.

The infinite valor and courage of Kazakhstan's servicemen were worthily marked by the motherland. Almost 500 of them became heroes of the Soviet Union, and this title was awarded twice over the pilots Talgat Begeldinov, Sergey Luganskiy, Leonid Beda, and Ivan Pavlov. Manshuk Mametova and Aliya Moldagulova--the first Eastern women to be awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union--strode into immortality. More than 140 of the inhabitants of our republic became full holders of the Order of Soldier's Glory.

The motherland needed coal, oil and metal. And the working people of Kazakhstan did everything possible and impossible to supply the front. There was metal extracted from Kazakhstan in every bullet fired at the enemy and in every Soviet tank, aircraft, gun and shell.

Working people of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses accomplished a truly heroic feat. The country received millions of pods of grain, vegetables and potatoes and hundreds of thousands of metric tons of meat, milk, wool and other agricultural products from the people of Kazakhstan.

It was not for nothing that the newspaper PRAVDA, our party's central organ, wrote during those years: "The Kazakhs are fighting well at the front, and their fathers, mothers and wives are working well in the rear. Kazakhstan is giving the front strong assistance with all the riches of its land and all the treasures of its mountains...."

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarded orders of the patriotic war, 1st class, to the K. Ye. Voroshilov Machine-Building Plant, the Leninogorsk Polymetallic ore combine, the Kirovskaya mine, and the Chistovskiy Sovkhoz for services in supplying the Soviet Army and Navy during the great patriotic war years.

Allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate the collectives of these enterprises on the high government award and wish them new successes in further augmenting the traditions of the heroic military rear!

At that grim time the Kazakhs' breadth of soul and their infinite loyalty to the friendship of the Soviet peoples were manifested in a special way. More than 1 million evacuees and thousands of injured fighters and soldiers' orphans found shelter in Kazakhstan and were surrounded by genuine concern and attention. For many of them our land became a second motherland.

The country's leading scientific forces worked in Kazakhstan, and their activity was aimed at making the maximum use of the republic's resources in the interests of the front. The creativity of literary and art figures known to the whole country, who created works of the highest moral intensity during those years, is associated with Kazakhstan.

The unity of the front and the rear, the fraternal indissoluble friendship of the peoples, and Soviet patriotism and internationalism unswervingly led us to victory. And on 9 May 1945 the chief hero of World War II--the Soviet people--finished off the fascist animal in his own lair and raised the sacred banner of victory!

The deeper that the war years recede into history, Comrade D. A. Kunayev went on to emphasize, the more fully the greatness of the Soviet people's feat, the significance of the CPSU's leading role, and the tremendous economic, socio-political, and spiritual potential of the new, socialist society are being comprehended. The results of the Great Patriotic War have convincingly shown that there are no forces in the world capable of halting the victorious march of socialism.

However, disregarding the real conclusions of history, imperialism, with its aggressive nature, has begun knocking together military-political blocs and creating more and more new hotbeds of military tension. It is precisely the fault of the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies that the world is greeting the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in a complex international situation. The pursuit of imaginary military superiority has gotten under way on an extraordinary scale, the arms race is being escalated, and plans are being nurtured for "star wars."

But times are different now. Nowadays the fraternal alliance of socialist states, embodied in the Warsaw Pact, appears to the whole world as a reliable defender of the peoples' revolutionary gains. That was reaffirmed at the meeting of top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries held on 26 April.

During the days of the victory jubilee, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said, we express the wish that servicemen of the Red Banner Central Asia Military District and the Red Banner Eastern Border District tirelessly improve their combat skill and training and be worthy continuers of the older generations' glorious traditions, valor, courage and heroism.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the Communist Party and the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the people's intelligentsia, all 40 years of our history since the war have been marked by a constant growth in the motherland's economic, spiritual, and defense might.

It is pleasing to think that everything achieved by the Soviet people in labor and in combat is being reliably increased by the sons, daughters and grandchildren of front-liners, representatives of the new generation whom we rightly call the heirs of victory.

The communist subbotnik [Saturday voluntary unpaid labor] held on the eve of victory day showed in particular the lofty patriotism and nationwide desire to honor by shock labor the memory of those who died. And we can all see that our economy is now developing more dynamically and comprehensively than ever before. The people's well-being is increasing steadily.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and launching socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 40th anniversary of victory and the 27th CPSU Congress, Kazakhstan's working people have achieved new successes in economic and socio-cultural building.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the report delivered there by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade D. A. Kunayev continued, determined a broad range of questions which must be resolved in the very near future. The plenum demanded that negative phenomena in the economy be reduced to the minimum, the causes of shortcomings and omissions be completely eliminated, the process of intensifying production be accelerated, and organization, discipline and order be strengthened persistently everywhere.

In these conditions the duty of the republic's workers to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges that have been adopted, to achieve the steady growth of industrial production, and to lay a solid foundation for the approaching Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

There is much to be done in capital construction. Here, too, the main aim is to achieve the prompt commissioning of all production facilities, housing, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics, and other socio cultural projects.

The campaign for grain this year is a matter of honor for the republic's party organization and all Soviet Kazakhstan. Everything must be mobilized and subordinated to resolving this, our main task.

Livestock workers must ensure an increase in the numbers of all kinds of animals, improve productivity, and campaign for the successful fulfillment of the production and output procurement tasks.

Fulfilling those tasks, ensuring efficient and highly organized work, and implementing state plans and targets in each sector and every collective will be the most fitting memorial to all those who defended our great motherland's honor, freedom and independence in the difficult times of grim trials.

The fatherland's history now shows 40 years of peace, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said at the end of his report. For 40 years neither those 40 years nor the succeeding years will erase the 1,418 days and nights of savage fighting from people's memories.

Today, on the eve of victory day, our appeal for peace is ringing particularly persistently and loudly throughout the world. That appeal is to be found in the festival slogans and on placards and on the lips of all Soviet people. It is in our memory and in our hearts!

The bright holiday of the 40th anniversary of victory is a festival of the very great heroism and courage of the Soviet people--people who are soldiers, workers and victors--and of their unbounded loyalty to the great Leninist Cause!

Comrade D. A. Kunayev's report was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged and tumultuous applause.

CSO: 1830/615

13 June 1985

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV DELIVERS REPORT AT ALMA-ATA PARTY MEETING

LD171301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The results of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of Republican Party organizations in fulfilling its decisions were discussed today at plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Kazakhstan and Lithuania.

In Alma-Ata a report was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee. He, and other speakers, noted that party committees in the republic are persistently working towards the complete and speediest possible transition to a path of intensification. The answerability of leaders for the precise and timely execution of the party and government directives is being enhanced; the structure of planning and management is being improved. Measures for the further strengthening of organizational and political work of the republic's party organization were mapped out at the plenum, with the aim of decisively switching to intensive methods of management.

CSO: 1830/620

REGIONAL

NURIYEV VISITS ESTONIA

In the Estonian CP CC Buro

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 1

[ETA Article: "Discussion in the Central Committee of the Estonian CP"]

[Text] On March 18, Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with members of the Buro of the Estonian CP Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, and the leadership of the republic Agroprom (Agro-Industrial Association).

Kh. Vel'di, first deputy chairman of the SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the ESSR Agroprom, made a presentation.

The topic covered in the discussion was the activity of the Agroprom republic, and its problems and outlook. Special attention was paid to the intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress; the strengthening of discipline and the level of organization; care for material resources; the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the goals for the present year and for the entire five year plan; and a suitable reception for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Taking part in the discussion were comrades K. Vayno, N. Ganyushov, A. Kudryavtsev, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel', B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, I. Yuganson, M. Pedak, O. Toome, and others.

Visits Paydeskiy Rayon

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 1

[ETA Article: "Visit of Z. Nuriyev to Estonian SSR"]

[Text] Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, having arrived in our republic, spent March 17 in Paydeskiy Rayon. He was met by V. Roosma, first secretary of the Paydeskiy raykom of the party, and I. Mets, chairman of the Paydeskiy raishpolkom.

Z. Nuriyev visited the Ninth of May kolkhoz. Hero of Socialist Labor E. Liyeberg, the chairman of the kolkhoz, and specialists from the farm

familiarized their guest with the development and achievements of the kolkhoz. Z. Nuriyev took an interest in the organization of labor, the development of stock breeding, and the effective use of agricultural technology. He paid particular attention to the rational use of albuminous feed. He analyzed the state of affairs together with the leadership of the kolkhoz.

The guest became acquainted with the conditions of the work and life of the kolkhoz farmers. He spent time at the large livestock farm Yuleyye, the warehouse complex, the workshops, and visited the homes of kolkhoz farmers and talked with them. The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers valued highly the achievements of the labor collective of the Ninth of May kolkhoz and wished for new successes for the kolkhoz farmers.

Z. Nuriyev also visited the S.M. Kirov model support base fishing kolkhoz of Khar'yuskiy Rayon, where he became acquainted with the work of the collective, and with the resolution of the socioeconomic and everyday life problems of the farm's laborers.

On March 18, Z. Nuriyev inspected the Tallinn V. Klement' state sewing production association. The guest took an interest in the production process and the enterprise's product; the outlook for the development of production; the organization of labor and of the leisure of the workers; and the arrangement here of public catering and of consumer and medical services.

Z. Nuriyev also acquainted himself with the sight of the capital of Soviet Estonia.

Comrades K. Vayno, B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, and Kh. Vel'di, first deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the ESSR Agroprom, were with Z. Nuriyev.

On March 18, Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Tallinn. He was accompanied to the Baltiyskiy Station by comrades K. Vayno, N. Ganyushov, A. Kudryavtsev, A. Ryuytel', B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, M. Pedak, first deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Minister and chairman of the ESSR Agroprom Kh. Vel'di, and other official persons.

12927

CSO: 1800/235

REGIONAL

NABIYEV ADDRESSES SESSION OF AGROINDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Mar 85 p 2

/Article by Tajikistan Telegraph Agency: "Conference of Workers of the Agroindustrial Complex"/

/Text/ A conference of workers of the agroindustrial complex of the Republic, which discussed the results of 1984 and the tasks involved in the successful fulfillment of the socialist obligations of the final year of this 5-year plan in light of the resolutions of the XXVI session of the party and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, was held in Dushanbe on 10 March. Taking part in the conference were front-rank workers of agriculture, leaders and secretaries of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and mezhkhoz party organizations, rayon agroindustrial associations, water management agencies, enterprises of the Goskonsel'khortechnika /State Committee of Agricultural Technology/, and the "Tadzhiksel'khozkhimiya" /Tajik Agricultural Chemistry/, workers from oblast, city and rayon party, Soviet, professional union and Komsomol agencies, scientists and delegations from Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Turkmenia.

Members and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the TaSSR, and the heads of delegations from brother republics participated in the conference presidium.

P. N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan, presented a report at the conference.

Appearing in the discussions were: R. Kh. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of the Leninabad party obkom, M. N. Hazriyev, chairman of the ispolkom of the Durgan-Tyubinsk oblast Council of people's deputies, M. Z. Zairov, first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshanskiy party obkom, G. Ruziyeva, machine operator at the kolkhoz imeni The 60th Anniversary of October in the Leninskiy rayon, M. A. Grunina, brigade leader at the maturation shop of the poultry farm imeni The 60th Anniversary of October in the Leninskiy rayon, E. Kasymov, director of the Kostakoz cannery, L. Maksumova, brigade leader of the fodder procurement brigade of the "Moskva" sovkhoz in the Dzhirgatal'skiy rayon, G. Gozhomberdyev, senior shepherd of the sovkhoz imeni The 60th Anniversary of the USSR, and A. Salokhov, first secretary of the Dzhiilikul'skiy raykom. Also speaking out at the conference were B. R. Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers

of the UzSSR, M. I. Aliyev, minister for land development and water management of the ZaSSR, K. M. Batyrkanov, minister for land development and water management of the KISSR, and G. S. Mikhchenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the TuSSR.

It was resolved at the conference to continue the traditional competition among the field and farm laborers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia and Turkmenia. The participants in the conference made an appeal to kolkhozniks and workers, the leaders and specialists of the agencies, enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex, science workers and to all workers of Tajikistan.

12678

CSO: 1830/432

REGIONAL

AZSSR: BAGIROV RECEIVES ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR

GF200630 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received Jose Augusto, Angola's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, on 16 May. After warmly greeting his guest, Comrade Bagirov said that, in addition to its great affection and respect for Angola, the Soviet Union is anxiously following the Angolan people's heroic struggle for a new life. It is also wholeheartedly supporting the Angolan people's achievements. Bagirov said the following:

"We have confidence in the Labor Party of the MPLA. We support your people's determination to safeguard and maintain your national independence and to ward off instigations by the local counterrevolution and foreign enemies. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola, which has been continuing successfully, is broadening. The Azerbaijan SSR is actively participating in this cooperation—that is to say in the preparation of specialists for friendly countries—and currently there are more than 120 Angolan students studying in Baku's higher schools."

The guest was briefed in detail on the structure and activity of the republic's party organization, the work aimed at mobilizing the communists and all the workers in the Azerbaijan SSR for successfully realizing the tasks established by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the achievements of the people of the Azerbaijan SSR in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields, and the ways and means applied in resolving moral problems and those concerning the question of patriotism and the teaching of internationalism.

In conclusion, Comrade Bagirov expressed confidence over the brilliant future of the people of Angola and wished them success in their struggle aimed at establishing the required basis for a socialist community.

On his part, Jose Augusto expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him in the hospitable Azerbaijan SSR and for the opportunity given to him to become familiar with the achievements of Azerbaijan. He then said that the Angolan workers highly value the great aid extended to Angola by the Soviet Union and the fraternal solidarity demonstrated by the CPSU Central Committee. He added that Soviet experience in developing the national economy and culture and in resolving party matters and economic and ideological problems is of great importance and value for Angola. The visiting ambassador said:

"We are firmly standing on the bastions of Marxism and Leninism. We are determined to continue the struggle for safeguarding the achievements of the people and our homeland's freedom and independence."

Comrade Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and El'nira Kafarova, minister of foreign affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR, attended the meeting.

CSO: 1831/419

13 June 1985

REGIONAL

ZAYKOV DISCUSSES CADRES, LENINGRAD GENPLAN, INTENSIFICATION '90

Leningrad CPSU March Plenum

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 p 1

[TASS Leningrad Branch report on Plenum of Leningrad CPSU Obkom: "Establish the Lenin Style in the Work Performed with the Cadres"]

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom was held yesterday in Smolnyy.

It discussed the tasks of the Leningrad Party Organization with respect to further improving the work performed with the cadres in light of demands set by the CPSU Central Committee.

The report was presented by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

The following took part in the discussion: A.P. Dumachev, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Gorkom; N.G. Kislitsin, lathe operator in the Zavod "Bol'shevik" Association; Hero of Socialist Labor N.I. Komendantov, director of the Detaskosel'skoye Sovkhoz Association; A.S. Yefimov, first secretary of the Vyborgskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor G.S. Zagarayeva, assistant foreman of the Vereteno Spinning Factory; L.A. Koykolaynen, first deputy chairman of the Ispolkom of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies and chairman of the Planning Commission; Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Shershnev, director of the Baltic Plant; Ye.Ye. Alekseyeva, milking machine operator in the Luzhskoye Sovkhoz Association; B.S. Andreyev, chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Council of Trade Unions; Hero of Socialist Labor M.M. Miroshnikov, director of the State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov; A.I. Il'in, first secretary of the Gatchina CPSU Gorkom; M.I. Salayev, first secretary of the Komsomol Obkom; and S.I. Antonova, leader of a plasterers brigade in Specialized Finishing Administration No. 62 of Trust No. 38, Glavzapstroy [Main Administration for Construction in the Western Regions].

L.N. Zaykov presented the closing speech.

A decree was adopted on the question under discussion, aimed at further improving the work performed with the cadres.

P.P. Mozhayev, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, presented a report on the fulfillment of the decree passed by the 29 June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Obkom:

"On the Results of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Leningrad Party Organization."

An appropriate resolution was adopted on this matter.

An organizational question was discussed at the plenum.

Due to A.I. Myachin's election as deputy chairman of the Ispolkom of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, he was relieved of his duties as head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Obkom.

A.V. Pavlov, who previously served as first secretary of the Volosovskiy Party Raykom, was approved as head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Obkom.

V.P. Valuyev, section head in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

Speech by L.N. Zaykov

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Report by L.N. Zaykov: "Establish the Lenin Style in the Work Performed With the Cadres"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The workers of our nation regard the Communist Party, all of whose aims and deeds are aimed at selflessly serving the people's interests, as the society's guiding and directing force--and with complete justification.

The Soviet people received the results of the special 11 March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with fervent approval. The plenum documents express with special force the resolve to steadfastly implement the program directives of the CPSU and to assure continuity in the accomplishment of the tasks involved in further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense capability, improving the people's welfare and strengthening peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum unanimously elected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet people know Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev well. Prominent worker in the Communist Party and Soviet statesman, he has worked with characteristic initiative, vigor and selflessness in all the positions assigned him by the party, given of his knowledge, extensive experience and organizational talent to the implementation of party policy, and selflessly served the great cause of Lenin and the interests of the working people.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed the fact that the strategic line worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the November 1982 and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee with the energetic participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, has been and remains unvarying.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum focused the attention of the party and the people on the priority tasks involved in converting the national economy to the path of intensive development, accelerating scientific and technological progress, and further increasing labor productivity. For this purpose, we must work even more persistently to perfect the economic machinery and the system for managing the economy, work more effectively and efficiently, making skillful use of accumulated practices and advanced know-how, and extensively adopt the modern forms of labor organization and incentives.

All party organizations will have to work intensively and creatively to implement the plans outlined. The communists everywhere must set an example in the fulfillment of their civil duty and of conscientious labor for the good of society, and universally establish the Lenin style in the work.

The plenum noted that in the area of foreign policy, the CPSU and the Soviet State will firmly and consistently pursue a course of peace and social progress, preserve and strengthen in every way our fraternal friendship with the nations of the great socialist commonwealth, work closely with the communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, and promote unity and vigorous interaction among all revolutionary forces.

In its relations with the capitalist nations, the Soviet Union will continue to be guided by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and resolutely promote relaxation of international tensions. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed once more most definitely the fact that we shall never betray the interests of the socialist homeland and its allies!

Like all the Soviet people, the communists and the workers of Leningrad and the oblast unanimously support decisions adopted at the special CPSU Central Committee Plenum and have declared their determination to work even more creatively, with initiative, in the shock-labor manner.

Comrades!

As stated at the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, extensive preparations are now underway for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will approve a new edition of the CPSU Program, the party's main theoretical and political document, which scientifically defines the strategy for the building of socialism and communism for the foreseeable future.

The congress will ratify the Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of our state under the 12th Five-Year Plan and extending to the year 2000. The congress must consolidate all of the positive things achieved in the party work style and methods, in the moral-political climate and in the nation's economic and social development since the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Large-scale programs, the most important of which are the Food and Energy programs, have been worked out and begun to be implemented at the party's initiative precisely during this period. Preparation of the Comprehensive Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and Services is being completed.

Important steps have been taken to further enhance organization, responsibility and discipline and to establish proper order at each work station.

Practical tasks have been consistently performed to intensify public production and accelerate scientific and technical progress. A great deal of work is being done to perfect the economic machinery and raise management as a whole to a qualitatively new level, and the collective forms of labor organization and incentives are being vigorously developed. A number of large-scale economic experiments are being conducted in the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee has passed special decrees on the leading directions of scientific and technical progress, on machine building and electronics. A general national program for the creation and development of production and the effective use of computer equipment and automated systems up to the year 2000 is being developed in accordance with those decrees.

The CPSU Central Committee has reviewed the work of passenger transport, as well as questions pertaining to meeting the national economic needs for the transportation of fuel, lumber and other freight, which has made it possible to a significant degree to achieve smoother functioning of the transportation system.

A great deal has been done to concentrate personnel and equipment in capital construction. The portion of funds channeled into the reconstruction and modernization of production has been increased significantly under the current five-year plan. The materials and equipment base for the construction organizations is being strengthened, and the quality of their construction and installation work is improving.

A system of practical measures is being implemented to conserve materials and reduce basic production costs.

The course of increasing the incomes of the population and the earnings of various categories of workers has been steadily continued. State assistance to the youth, working mothers, pensioners and Great Patriotic War veterans is being enlarged.

School reform, a long-range social program in the field of education and upbringing, is being implemented.

A number of steps have also been taken to improve the performance of the press, film making and television, and to build-up the cultural facilities base.

These past years have been distinguished by a maximum effort to achieve unity of ideological, management and organizational work, a striving for what is referred to as ideological support for the accomplishment of economic and social tasks.

It was emphasized at the special CPSU Central Committee Plenum that we are dealing with the reform of the materials and equipment base for production, with the improvement of the system of public relations--first and foremost, economic relations--with the development of the individual himself, with the improvement of his material living and working conditions and his spiritual makeup.

The cadre policy, the CPSU Central Committee notes, is one of the most important tools with which the party actively influences all of the processes occurring in

the society and assures that the tasks involved in perfecting developed socialism are accomplished. All of the CPSU's past experience has irrefutably demonstrated that cadre work can only be successfully accomplished on the basis of the Leninist principles of selecting cadres according to political, performance and moral qualities. This is precisely why the party has always strictly adhered to them, and why on the whole we have developed and shaped well trained, politically mature leading cadres devoted to our cause.

Fundamentally important instructions on this matter are provided in the decree recently passed by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on certain questions of contemporary cadre policy. It stresses the fact that the party committees are required to persistently strive to see that all areas of economic and cultural development without exception are headed by politically mature, competent leaders with good moral qualities, with prestige among the masses and capable of successfully implementing the party policy.

In light of the aims and demands of the CPSU Central Committee, we must discuss at the party obkom plenum, one of the key issues of party leadership--the matter of further perfecting the work performed with the cadres and increasing their responsibility for the assigned area.

In the period which has elapsed, the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations have performed a great deal of work in this direction. Questions pertaining to raising the level of the work performed with the cadres are regularly discussed at plenums and bureaus of all the party gorkoms and raykoms and in the primary party organizations.

As a result, the party committees have become perceptibly more demanding of the cadres with respect to observing performance, state and planning discipline. As the party organizations have monitored the performance of administration more strictly, they have delved more deeply into the essence of the work of enterprise and organization leaders and have increased their attention and their specific assistance to the lagging production collectives.

The qualitative makeup of the leading cadres of party, soviet and management organs and public organizations under the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms has been improved. Their general education level has improved. Today, almost 80 percent of the leaders have a higher or incomplete higher education. The number of managers below the age of 40 has increased from 29 to 35 percent. Two-thirds of the newly appointed management cadres have come out of the reserve. More than 200 heads of labor collectives have the academic titles of doctor or candidate of sciences.

Special attention is given to the party cadres. Practically all secretaries of CPSU city and rayon committees now have experience in management, scientific or pedagogical work. A great deal is being done to improve the qualitative makeup of the party ranks and to improve the structure of the party organizations. Party groups have been formed in the crucial areas of production, and most of the brigades now have party organizers.

In short, the most important thing has been accomplished in these years--the party committees have reinforced the most important areas of the national economy and cultural development with ideologically convinced and competent cadres, well prepared and possessing good moral qualities.

Remember that the targeted rates of growth for production volumes and labor productivity in industry were achieved ahead of schedule. The increase in production volumes outstripped the rate of growth for labor productivity as specified in decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The net increase in commodity output amounted to 2.2 billion rubles. A total of 658 million rubles worth of goods was sold over and above the plan. The production of 1100 different machines, devices and instruments has been mastered.

More than 1,000 shops and sections have been totally mechanized or automated. More than 2,000 machine tools with programmed digital control have begun operating.

The State Emblem of Quality has been conferred upon around 5,000 items.

Consumer goods output amounted to 1 ruble and 58 kopecks per ruble of the wage fund.

The agricultural workers fulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the five-year plan for sales of output from crop production and livestock raising to the state ahead of schedule. The average annual production volume in this branch increased by 21 percent over the 10th Five-Year plan (with a planned increase of 18.5 percent).

A large capital construction program has been carried out. Almost 15 billion rubles worth of capital investments has been applied from all sources of financing. Hundreds of production facilities (including 51 units of prime state importance), 9.5 million square meters of housing, 180 preschool facilities with a total capacity of 45,000 children, 70 general education schools with a capacity of 60,000 students, 30 general medical clinics capable of handling 16,000 visits per shift, nine self-service department stores and many other social-personal and cultural facilities have been released for use.

The main transport organizations have increased their freight turnover by almost 16 percent.

Retail commodity turnover and the volume of consumer services have grown. More than 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy, more than 7.5 million gigacalories of thermal energy and around 1 million tons of standard fuel have been saved.

The party's target for above-planned growth of labor productivity and the further cutting of production costs was fulfilled in 1984.

Party organizations and cadres at all levels had a large role in the achievement of these results. Life does not stand still, however. The nation is now directly confronting new and important frontiers in social and economic development, intensification of public production and enhancement of production effectiveness. The special CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed the fact that we must, we are obligated to rapidly reach the most forward scientific and technological positions and the highest world level of public labor productivity.

Improving planning and management and extensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress are of prime importance among the factors aimed

at perfecting production relations. This requires a fundamentally new approach also to questions of economic and social planning on the scale of the entire Leningrad territorial production complex.

Intensive work is under way to develop the unified General Plan for the Development of Leningrad and the Oblast for the 20-Year Period and the "Intensification-90" program is being realized under the supervision of the oblast party organization.

The very need to work out the unified General Plan is dictated by a number of circumstances. Many city and oblast branches of the economy have been closely intergrated in recent years. The limitation of labor and raw materials resources is bringing the need to make efficient use of them to the fore. Added to this is the growing urgency of ecological problems.

In addition, we have built a powerful agroindustrial complex designed to meet the needs of the populations of Leningrad and the oblast industrial centers for crop cultivation and animal husbandry products, which is completely responsible for their production, transportation, processing, storage and sale. On the other hand, the number of subsidiary farms of Leningrad enterprises and organizations, centers for rest and relaxation and Pioneer camps, suburban dachas and collective horticultural projects is increasing in the oblast rayons by the year.

We can add to this the fact that there has never before been a general plan for development of the oblast, but only individual rayon plans, which did not permit the comprehensive, coordinated resolution of economic and social problems. The role of coordination in our work, especially in the selection of directions for the future development of the branches and distribution of the production forces has grown immeasurably in this situation.

The first phase of the large and complex task has now been completed. The technical and economic basis for the unified Genplan has now been completed.

The basic figures for the region's development for the next 20 years will be established in the immediate future.

During that period it is planned to increase the volume of industrial output 2-fold over the 1985 level, with outstripping rates of growth for labor productivity. The agroindustrial complex will also be developed at accelerated rates. We have set ourselves the task of increasing the portion accounted for by internal oblast production in the consumption funds to 100 percent for most food products. With respect to social problems, we are to reach the established standards for providing the population with housing, as well as with all types of medical, cultural, consumer, trade and transport services.

Unfortunately, at the stage of development of the technical and economic bases, we were unable to provide a thorough foundation for all sections of the Genplan or to eliminate deficiencies inherent in the rayon plans. This occurred primarily because those in charge of the establishments responsible for the Genplan have still not been able to establish clearly defined, efficient relations among themselves and have not overcome a sort of psychological barrier between the planning commissions and the architectural planning administrations of the city and the oblast.

The Lenplan [Planning Commission of the Leningrad Gorispolkom] and the Oblplan [Oblast Planning Commission] must complete the work on this important document within the shortest possible period of time and submit it for review no later than November to the Council for Economic and Social Development and Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress Under the CPSU Obkom. It must then be approved by the oblast and Leningrad city soviets of people's deputies. The unified General Plan must be submitted to the directing bodies by 1 January 1986.

Concern for accelerating scientific and technical progress must become the main focus in the manner of economic thinking. It requires vigorous practical action on the part of management and scientific cadres. The party committees must strive persistently with all the existing forms and methods to establish precisely this manner of thinking. Their task is one of creating at each enterprise, institute, planning and design office and each work station, a climate of not being satisfied with what has been achieved, of responsibility and concern, and a creative quest for the most effective technical and economic solutions and for productions intensification reserves.

Why are the enterprise directors most frequently brought to accountability in the party gorkom or raykom? Primarily, for failure to fulfill the plan. It would be difficult to recall an instance, however, in which a meeting of a party committee has brought individuals to strict accountability for negligence in the adoption of new equipment, stagnation in the economic work, inertia or inflexibility in resolving problems of scientific and technical progress.

These very social, psychological, and cadre hindrances, so to speak, are preventing us from speeding the tempo of the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectoral programs. Some scientific and industrial collectives devote themselves day after day to adopting measures and improving programs creatively. Others stress the importance of intensified efforts in loud slogans while satisfying themselves with repeating what has long been accepted practice.

Meanwhile, we have yet to reach a decisive turning-point in the approach to the realization of the "Intensification-90" program on the part of individual party gorkoms and raykoms and ispolkoms of local soviets. In Kalininskiy Rayon (Yu.S. Vasil'yev, secretary of the CPSU raykom; A.N. Makeyev, chairman of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet), for example, it is planned to reduce the amount of manual labor by only 12.7 percent under the 12th Five-Year Plan, which is two-thirds lower than the average oblast figure. And this is not surprising. Only five of 24 measures in the rayon program have presently been coordinated and approved in the ministries. Nor is the situation any better in Petrogradskiy Rayon (A.I. Polisadin, first secretary of the CPSU Raykom; A.I. Zakharov, chairman of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet). Only six of 42 assignments contained in the program have been approved there.

Furthermore, we absolutely cannot accept the fact that the resolution of problems involved in the reconstruction and technical reequipment of existing enterprises, improvement of working conditions and enhancement of the quality of production has been dragged out for many years.

The party obkom and the ispolkoms of the oblast and the Leningrad city soviets have taken determined steps to correct the situation. Such all-out spurts of action could be avoided, however, if those in charge of the administrations responsible for technical progress strictly fulfilled their duties and the party organizations took full advantage of their authority to monitor the performance of the administration.

The Leningrad party gorkom should hold the specific individuals to blame for these serious omissions strictly accountable. This is only a part of it, however. We must have a comprehensive program for improving the quality of output from this branch, which is vitally important to the city and oblast.

This attitude toward problems of intensification is far from an isolated case. We still have many enterprises which do not measure up to modern requirements with respect either to the production level or the sanitation and general conditions. They include the Lenbytkhim and Prodmash associations, the experimental plant of the Bumash Scientific Production Association, the Slantsevskiy Cement Plant and a number of others. The enterprise managers should work more persistently in the ministries and departments to resolve the problems of enhancing the technical level of production and creating proper working conditions. They will always receive party support.

Nor is the acute problem of improving the quality and reliability of the products disappearing from the agenda. The specific portion of products in the highest quality category is growing, but not as rapidly as we would like or as the actual conditions would permit. And Leningrad industry has accumulated some fairly good experience in this area. We need only mention the product quality control systems developed in all of the city and oblast rayons.

Any system is a tool which must be skillfully used, however. While the party gorkoms and raykoms made effective use of the entire range of organizational and political means of achieving the goals set and demanded that the management leaders actually improve the situation with respect to quality in the first phase of the development and application of such systems, they subsequently let up their effort in this work and in some cases, they lost interest in it.

I want to remind you that under the "Intensification-90" program, we are to increase the output of products in the highest quality category 1.8-fold by 1990. I will frankly say that this is not going to be an easy task, and that the problem cannot be resolved with mere appeals, without precisely formulated and well conceived measures, and without constant attention to it.

This is precisely why, at the initiative of the CPSU Obkom, a special comprehensive program has been worked out for improving product quality in Leningrad and the oblast. It is now necessary to refine the program, however, with a view to increasing the reliability and the service life of the products and then to include it as a special section in the "Intensification-90" program.

The implementation of this program should become the cause of every collective, of the rayon and city party committees, and the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom, because the most correct decision and the most well conceived plan may get no further than the paper work and a large number of measures may only give the appearance of vigorous activity, if a critical approach is not taken to what has been done and a sober assessment is not made of what has been achieved. We have seen convincing proof of this conclusion more than once.

Scientific and technical progress requires the constant improvement of the cultural and technical level of all segments of the society, particularly the workers, engineering and technical personnel. They are the ones who must be prepared professionally and psychologically for the modern production process with its rapid renewal of the fixed capital and the need to rapidly learn to handle the new equipment.

Even now, in the first phase of the realization of the "Intensification-90" program, we frequently encounter cases in which the very latest automatic lines, robots and machine tools with programmed control are not placed into operation for a long time because of poorly qualified adjusters, and they frequently stand idle even after they have begun operating.

The engineer is the central figure in scientific and technical progress. This is why the attention of party organizations must be riveted to this profession, to the quality of the training for the technical specialists and to their correct utilization.

Training in the new specialities in the field of automatic design systems, micro-processing equipment and optimization of measurements and of the production processes has recently been started at 14 VUZ's, corresponding changes have been made in the training plans at tekhnikums and at vocational and technical schools. In 2 years, more than 7,000 specialists with a higher or secondary special education in these fields have been sent to the enterprises.

It is too early to be content, however. We have the right to demand considerably greater activeness and initiative in these matters from management leaders and party committees of industrial enterprises, branch design offices and scientific research institutes, from those who primarily determine the requirements made of the specialists, who are concerned with obtaining the most rapid possible return from him and who must ultimately shape that social demand, the fulfillment of which will make it possible to accomplish promptly and well that group of tasks involved in making production more effective.

The enterprises frequently still not only do not understand how to resolve these problems, but do not even know how to set about them--and sometimes they simply do not want to do so. We have practically stopped sending the best masters and workers to VUZ's on plant grants.

There is a severe shortage of highly skilled cadres in such urgent areas as production automation, designing and operation of computer equipment, machine-building and instrument-making technology, and others, however.

The post-graduate departments at a number of VUZ's and scientific research institutes are also not operating effectively enough. Around 5 percent of the graduate students are eliminated each year, and 37 percent of those seeking graduate degrees do not present their dissertations after completing their term of study. One could say that the post-graduate departments of the Scientific Research and Planning-Technological Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry imeni N.I. Vavilov, and the Agricultural Physics Scientific Research Institute, where only one of ten seekers of the degree becomes a candidate of sciences, are running "in idle."

Public education bodies and vocational and technical schools must also take into full account the demands of scientific and technical progress and particularly, the need to provide the youth with computer skills, in the course of implementing the school reform. There is a reason why a new subject--basic information science [informatika] and computers--is now being introduced.

The successful accomplishment of this work will depend primarily upon the teaching staffs. The reform requires that the teacher and the director of the training institution make major qualitative changes in the content of the training and education of children and adolescents, make the lessons and extracurricular activities considerably more effective, and perform a critical study of all forms and methods of pedagogical work. It should be pointed out, however, that the re-shaping of the teacher's consciousness is proceeding slowly, and it is not just the practical workers who are to blame. Pedagogical science, including the Pedagogical Institute imeni A.I. Gertsen and such important scientific methods centers as the City and Oblast Advanced Teacher Training Institutes, is still not providing them with what they need.

If we want the people to work in the new manner, they need to be trained appropriately. Those with initiative should be supported, those who lack knowledge should be taught, the inexperienced should be helped, and the irresponsible and negligent should be held strictly accountable. All of the work performed with the cadres today must be based on precisely these principles.

There are numerous problems in the system of vocational and technical education. Thirty-five directors and 103 deputy directors of vocational and technical schools were transferred in 1984 alone, for example. A total of 95 disciplinary penalties were imposed upon those in charge for deficiencies in their work.

The turnover of deputy directors for training and educational work is especially alarming. Precisely this section of the work, however, which involves the education of the youth, is particularly important today, and such a high turnover rate is simply unacceptable. All of this means that the Main Education Administration of the Leningrad Soviet Ispolkom, the Education Department of the Ispolkom of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet, the Main Administration of Vocational and Technical Education for Leningrad and the Oblast (Comrades S.A. Alekseyev, V.I. Podobed and L.A. Gorchakov) must perfect the structure of administration of the educational institutions, make efficient use of the materials and equipment base and provide those in charge of the schools and the vocational and technical schools with effective assistance in raising the level of the training and educational work.

The party organizations of schools and vocational and technical schools, and the communists in the administrative bodies must strive to see that every instructor and director has a developed sense of heightened social responsibility to the homeland and the party for the results of its work of shaping of an ideologically convinced, highly moral young generation. It must be remembered that the shaping of cadres, including the directors, begins at the school and the vocational and technical school. The family and the parents, particularly the communists, bear great responsibility for the education of the upcoming generation, a fact about which we have spoken more than once.

Raising the level of the cadres' economic knowledge and skills is an inseparable part of the work performed with them. It was pointed out at an All-Union scientific and practical conference on "Perfecting Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of Decisions Coming Out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," held at the end of last year, that there is no such thing, nor can there be such a thing as a modern worker without a knowledge of basic economics and without the ability to think and perform with economic competence.

The literate person today is not the one who knows how to read and write, but the one who is capable of and acutely feels the need to understand and make practical use of new things.

The concept "economics" covers many things. It means the technology and organization of production, a knowledge of the elements of economic accountability and the ability to identify in the great diversity of economic indices, the most important ones, those assuring stable growth of the production results.

The problems of improving the skills of the cadres and providing them with advanced training are becoming especially acute. We have a ramiform system of departments, courses and institutes for this. There is still too little order, however.

The class plans, which are frequently poorly linked with current problems in the specific production field and with the VUZ training programs, are in need of major improvement. Furthermore, incidental people, ordinarily not especially needed in the production operation, are frequently sent for training. And certain directors send their specialists for advanced training only once every 7 to 10 years in violation of instructions from the party Central Committee, which specify advanced training for the cadres every 5 years. The volume of scientific and technical information practically doubles during that time.

More than anyone else, party workers are required to constantly concern themselves with increasing their knowledge of the specific economics, organization and management of the production operation. Without this it is impossible for them to exercise substantive party supervision over the organizations under them. It should be pointed out in a spirit of self-criticism that the classes at the school for leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol cadres under the CPSU obkom do not measure up to modern demands.

Along with educational lectures, we obviously need to provide differentiated training in those areas of the work with which the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers deal directly. In the preparations for the new academic year, it would be the right thing to work out a program of classes for the school which takes into account the specific work of its staff. We must also improve the training process at the Leningrad Higher Party School and in the courses set up there for training and retraining party and soviet workers.

Naturally, however, comrades, the most worthwhile textbook or lecture cannot take the place of vital communication with experienced specialists with their extensive schooling in life, who not only have a good knowledge of the theory of practical economics, but also have mastered the ability to apply that knowledge in specific production situations and are capable of making the optimal decision out of the large number of possibilities.

I want to remind you once again how the CPSU Central Committee describes this task: to work constantly to see that promising young workers work hand in hand with the veteran cadres of the older generations in all the sections, gain experience and acquire the necessary tempering.

We know that a stable cadre situation is one of the absolute prerequisites for successful and productive work. The continual reshuffling of cadres, on the other

hand, results in breakdowns in management. Order is being established in this area particularly slowly in subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex, construction, the consumer services sphere and health care.

It is a definite pattern that the results of the management work are unsatisfactory where the replacement of cadres is greatest. For several years now, the Vyborg Party Gorkom has been unable to achieve stability in the performance of agricultural enterprises. The CPSU gorkom and the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association] lose sight of the long-term situation behind the routine business and attempt to resolve all problems by the simplest method--by replacing those in charge.

In the near future, the bureau of the CPSU obkom will hear the report from A.A. Provorov, first secretary of the Vyborg Party Gorkom. The assessment of the work, including that of the people in charge of the rayon soviet organs (A.G. Roslyakov and Yu.V. Molchanov), will be exacting, of course. One wonders, however, just where the ispolkom of the Leningrad Oblast soviet (R.E. Praust and L.K. Pavlovskiy) and the party obkom department concerned have been.

It is a well known fact that people cannot be retained where normal conditions for their work, their everyday life and their rest and relaxation are lacking, where proper concern is not shown for the growth of the workers in their professions. And there is no need to expect good results where those in charge either cannot or do not want to resolve problems as they arise.

The CPSU Central Committee focuses party, soviet and management organs on the need to take a demanding approach to the assessment of the workers' political qualities. Today, these qualities are indicated primarily by how thoroughly our leading cadres understand party policy, know how to give it substance and to pass on their ideological conviction to the workers, and serve as an example of unity of word and action.

Many of the deficiencies in the work of the Vyborg and other party gorkoms and raykoms have one similar feature. We have discussed this more than once.

I refer to the need for thorough and painstaking work to prepare a reserve of leading cadres.

Every organization also has lists of those individuals who, in the opinion of the party committee and the administration, could replace those in charge of a subdivision. They have the lists, but in many cases continue as before to look for replacements from outside, relying more on information provided in questionnaires than on making a thorough study to determine what the specific individual is actually like. In many cases they have to count on "Varangians," to call in specialists from other oblasts.

We must take an entirely different approach to this problem, however, and train people in advance for the specific level and the specific field of management. The main thing is to make maximum use of all ways and means of testing the workers included in the reserve, while simultaneously teaching them the art of management and developing the essential political qualities and organizational skills in them.

Unfortunately, we also have cases in which it is considered awkward to assign a manager who has been a total "flop" to a lower position. And so, the names of these sorry managers travel from one list to another.

The CPSU Central Committee constantly directs the cadres, particularly the party members, to further improve the management style. In light of these demands, the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms have thoroughly discussed at enlarged meetings of the bureaus, the tasks stemming from the decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the reports from the Saratov Oblast CPSU Committee and the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party. Party meetings of the obkom apparatus, as well as of the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and conferences of first secretaries have been held, at which the current tasks involved in further improving all the party work have been discussed from a demanding and self-critical standpoint.

Based on the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, a number of steps have been taken to eliminate the rhetorical fuss, unnecessary paper work and the armchair style of management, and some of the diverse conferences and meetings, which frequently drew the aktiv away from the direct, on-site organizational work. Freeing more of the party workers' time for checking and monitoring the state of affairs in the labor collectives has helped to establish a new regimentation for the functioning of the apparatus of the CPSU obkom, gorkom and raykoms. This is only the beginning of the extensive job involved in thoroughly altering the style to make it more substantive and specific and to increase demandingness and responsibility at each level of party supervision.

And we need to begin with ourselves. With those who are entrusted to work in the apparatus of the CPSU raykoms, gorkoms and obkom. The party worker must personify crystalline purity, great decency and principle, and is expected to deal with people from the soul. The task is one of eliminating every slightest element of chance in the selection of cadres for the party organs. And we shall relentlessly combat any attempt to use one's service position for personal purposes, and combat a passive and indifferent attitude toward the work in the same manner.

And there is a second element: unfortunately, we still have cases in which a promising apparatus worker "goes sour," figuratively speaking, from working many years at the same job. The art of the leader, in this case the first secretary of the party gorkom or raykom, and of the department head consists in creating a situation in which all of a subordinate's creative capabilities can be revealed and concerning himself in good time with the subordinate's further development. This is how the work of the party obkom will be organized, and we shall orient the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms in this direction and hold them more strictly accountable.

A considerable amount of work has recently been performed to enhance the role of the soviets of people's deputies in the resolution of economic and social problems, and delimit the functions of party and soviet organs. Still today, however, we are forced to say that departments of the Leningrad Obkom and Gorkom of the CPSU frequently still resolve operational and management issues and supply questions by considering complaints from enterprises about disruptions in deliveries and failures to meet contractual commitments, and letters from citizens about problems which should be resolved locally. This is done even though we know that it is

their duty primarily to strictly see to it that such problems are resolved properly and promptly. This, in turn, deprives state agencies of initiative and responsibility and leads to a merging of the functions of responsible party workers and those of the leaders of ispolkom administrations and services. The attention of party workers is frequently not focused on the accomplishment of key tasks, and their efforts are spread out over a large number of issues of secondary importance and limited extent.

Interviews have become firmly established in the work of the oblast party organization as a method of studying the working abilities of the leaders. They have proven themselves to be an effective form of individual work with the cadres; they are a good school for developing initiative and responsibility, and they help to strengthen party and state discipline and to establish a truly creative style in the work of the labor collectives.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress, interviews have been conducted with practically all of the leaders occupying appointed positions in the city and rayon party committees. Just prior to the first sessions of the Leningrad Oblast and City Soviets of People's Deputies, for example, interviews were conducted with the leaders of the ispolkoms and their directorates. In the course of the exacting discussion, specific demands and recommendations were made for improving their work. Similar interviews were conducted with the trade union and Komsomol workers during the report and election campaign. It is now a matter of strictly monitoring the actions to be taken in response to the criticisms and of enhancing the effectiveness of this work.

We also still have frequent cases in which the rayon or enterprise leaders wait for additional instructions for establishing order or resolving issues for which they bear direct responsibility. At the preceding plenum of the party obkom, the Kirishi Party Gorkom was seriously criticized for cadres with shortcomings in their work with the agricultural specialists, which resulted in extensive deficiencies in the development of sovhoz production.

Since then, the work performed with the cadres in that rayon has improved somewhat. The party gorkom (I.V. Kol'tsov, first secretary), however, is working slowly to reorganize the style and methods of management and is not doing everything possible to assure the effective use of the rayon's possibilities for increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products.

The task of increasing publicity in the work of party, soviet, state and public organizations was clearly defined at the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The better the people are informed, the more intelligently they perform. This is borne out also by the firmly established practice of holding general political days and open-letter days and publishing reports on the work of the CPSU Obkom in the press.

We need to continue seeking new ways to extensively inform the population on the practical work being performed by party organs, local soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol.

There is also another aspect of the matter—that which is commonly referred to as feedback. This refers to information received by party and soviet organs from

below, so to speak. The quality is still not at the proper level. Many of the reports are of a general and non-self-critical nature, and evade failings and shortcomings.

We shall continue, in accordance with the demands put forth at the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to rigorously take decisive steps to establish order, strengthen discipline and purge our lives of alien developments, no matter what form they might take--manifestations of ostentation and idle talk, arrogance and irresponsibility, bribe-taking, padding of figures, window dressing, neglect of one's duties or disregard for the needs and requests of the people. The work of all party committees, their party commissions, people's control and administrative bodies must focus on eliminating such shortcomings.

When we speak of pressing problems in the cadre work, we cannot fail to mention the question of putting into practice the principle of social justice inherent in our society. Where the system of material labor incentives is properly arranged, along with the gain for production, a good moral influence on the atmosphere in the labor collectives is also felt to a significant degree, and good end results are achieved there.

In connection with this, I would like to draw your attention to yet another important moral matter. The 40th anniversary of the Great Victory is approaching. Along with the formal activities planned, it is also especially important to give simple human attention to the Great Patriotic War veterans, frontline fighters and workers in the rear, who selflessly fulfilled their duty to the homeland.

The inspiring words "No one has been forgotten, nothing has been forgotten," must become a standard of our life, a moral principle. We are talking not just about those who fought, but also those who gave all of their strength, and frequently their health as well, on the labor front in peacetime. We cannot fail to remember them. Many of these people, however, are modest, do not make a big fuss about their merits and sometimes escape the attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet organs. This is not right, of course. It is not just a matter of fairness, but one of specific and effective indoctrination of the youth in a spirit of respect for the history of the Soviet State, for the feats of the older generations and for the glorious traditions of the party and the people.

The substance and the organization of socialist competition are changing markedly in the situation in which the economy is being transferred to the path of intensification. It is not gross, purely quantitative results and indices which are important in the competition today, but a precise labor rhythm, the timely fulfillment of contractual commitments, good product quality and reliability, the introduction of new equipment and mastery of its use, thrifty use of worktime, raw materials, electric energy, fuel and all types of supplies. These goals can only be achieved with the extensive development of the brigade forms of labor organization and the establishment of economic accountability.

When we encounter the squandering of worktime and neglect of service and public duty, every possible kind of moral-legal and economic pressure must be brought to bear. The labor collective, which can clearly see what kind of attitude a specific individual has toward the job, who needs to be held accountable, and how, can itself do a great deal in this area, relying upon the pertinent Law of the USSR.

It is essential to create a public climate universally, in which life itself is stern with those who would like to live a better life while working less, or who want to do nothing at all. I believe that this formulation of the matter is in the interest of all honest workers.

Leningrad is well known as a scientific and cultural center in which an enormous segment of the scientific and technical, creative and artistic intelligentsia is concentrated. I could cite the names of many Leningraders, scientists, writers and musicians who have made a significant contribution to the development of the fundamental and applied sciences and have brought fame to Soviet art in various genres.

The work performed with this category of cadres has its own specific features, of course. The general requirements are the same, however.

They include party principle, demandingness and responsibility for the end results of each individual's work. In the situation of unprecedented exacerbation of the class struggle in the international arena, when every Soviet person must demonstrate great civic spirit and maximum political vigilance, along with a high level of professionalism, the demands made of the cadres from the standpoint of their ideological and political preparation are particularly important.

The role of workers on the ideological front, particularly the mass media, are therefore perhaps important as never before in all the issues we are discussing today. To reveal the grandeur of the Soviet people's accomplishments with specific and graphic examples, to combat formalism, red tape and bureaucracy in the handling of the workers' requests by individual officials--this is only a few of the more important tasks which have to be accomplished by our press, television and radio, by our propagandists, lecturers and agitators.

They have at their disposal an extensive range of tested work forms and means. And we have the right to expect a greater contribution by the ideological workers to the general, national cause of accelerating social and economic progress and improving the communist upbringing.

Comrades!

We have discussed questions of cadre policy at the plenum of the CPSU Obkom on the premise that the increasingly complex tasks of the period ahead can be successfully accomplished with one main condition--that every section of the work be headed by cadres who, as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin put it, perform "...as a force of prestige, a force of energy, great experience, great versatility and great talent."

We have extremely large-scale tasks ahead of us, which are of vital importance both to the Leningrad economy and to the nation as a whole. I am talking about greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory with new achievements.

The primary and main task is that of completing the five-year plan for growth of industrial output volumes ahead of schedule, as specified in the socialist commitments of the Leningraders, and achieving the targets for enhancing labor productivity in four and a half years.

The territorial-branch program for intensifying the Leningrad economy constitutes the basis and a reliable foundation for this. The selfless labor of thousands and thousands of Leningrad workers, scientists and specialists provides the foundation for this. The extensive development of competition with the slogan "The entire growth of production volumes--with technical progress, maximum loading of the equipment and conservation of resources " constitutes the foundation for this.

This means that the nation must receive new products bearing the Leningrad label ahead of schedule--unique vessels, turbines and generators, Kirovets tractors, machine tools and consumer goods. It means that new capacities must be placed into operation, including the huge "5000" sheet rolling mill, energy and atomic machine-building facilities, new animal husbandry complexes and restored land. It means that apartment buildings, cultural and consumer service, health care and public education facilities, new subway lines and surface passenger transport facilities must be built ahead of schedule. The Leningrad communist Saturday of volunteer work must be a demonstration of our organization and ideological conviction.

The communists must set an example in the fulfillment of their civic duty and their conscientious labor for the good of society in all areas, everywhere, as they always have.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the 600,000-strong group of communists and all the workers of the city and the oblast will do everything possible to make the Soviet homeland even richer and more powerful, to reveal the creative possibilities of socialism, and will greet the 27th Congress of our Lenin party in a worthy manner.

11499

CSO: 1800/244

REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT ASHKHABAD GORKOM PLENUM ON DISCIPLINE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Apr 85 p 1

[TurkmenINFORM article: "From Positions of Great Demandingness: the Plenum of the Ashkhabad Gorkom"]

[Text] The increase of exactingness toward personnel, the strict observance of order and legality, and the strengthening of labor, state and party discipline are the most important condition for the execution of the first and foremost socio-economic tasks and the successful completion of the five-year-plan.

This was emphasized at the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom Plenum, held on 2 April, which discussed the tasks of the city party organization in regard to the further improvement of the work with cadres in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the report of the first secretary of the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom, A. Gel'dyev, and in the speeches, it was underscored that the city party organization has begun to study more thoroughly and assess more exactly the work and ideological-moral qualities of the workers, to control their activity more effectively, and to extend greater practical assistance to them. These questions are regularly discussed at plenums and sessions of the party committee buros; the forms and methods of the work with people have become diverse.

At the same time, the participants of the plenum emphasized, the questions of the selection, placing and training of personnel have still not become central in the activity of a number of party organizations. Haste and lack of discrimination, as well as a superficial approach to the study of the work and political qualities of the candidatures being nominated for responsible spheres are allowed to occur.

The plenum subjected the Leninskiy and Sovetskiy party raykoms to criticism for weak guidance of the work of the primary party organizations of consumer services and trade. In these organizations criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed, and the proper adherence to principles with respect to people permitting abuses is not always manifested.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, M. G. Gapurov, spoke at the plenum. Having assessed the positive experience accumulated by the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom in the matter of improving the work with personnel, comrade Gapurov pointed out instances of unfinished work and unused reserves. It is necessary, he noted, to increase the responsibility of managers for blunders that have been permitted to happen, to assess

the activity of everyone of them on the basis of the final results of the work of the enterprise, farm or sector as a whole. The skillful placing of personnel will be conducive to a worthy welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and to the successful realization of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the development of the city economy of Ashkhabad. In all sectors, the communists must serve as the example of the conscientious fulfillment of civic duty.

The members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, A. S. Boyko, A. I. Rachkov, and the candidate member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, V. A. Khar'kov, took part in the work of the plenum.

(State Information Agency attached to the TuSSR Council of Ministers)

8970

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REGIONAL

ELEVENTH LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET MEETS

Results of Election

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Decree of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet on Elections to the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet

The Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR decrees:

To elect to the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet the following persons:

Chairman of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet--Strautmanis, Petr Yakubovich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 3;

Deputy Chairmen of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet--Blyum, Viktor Adol'fovich, deputy from the Priekule Electoral District No. 226; Lenev, Oleg Konstantinovich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 93;

Secretary of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet--Klibik, Valentina Sergeyevna, deputy from the Bauska Electoral District No. 162;

Members of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet--Kuz'mina, Anna Fedrovna, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 20; Kurashov, Aleksandr Platonovich, deputy from the Ruzhin Electoral District No. 268; Nesaule, Yanis Erikovich, deputy from the Berz Electoral District No. 187; Nyuksha, Konstantin Ivanovich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 74; Petersone, Lutsiya Yanovna, deputy from the Bidriga Electoral District No. 234; Pugo, Boris Karlovich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 85; Purin, Bruno Andreyevich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 46; Rubiks, Alfreds Petrovich, deputy from the Riga Electoral District No. 21; Rukmane, Marite Karlovna, deputy from the Yelgava Electoral District No. 129;

Chairman of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet P. Strautmanis;

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR V. Klibik.

Riga, 29 March 1985

Decree of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet on the Declaration of the LaSSR Council of Ministers

The Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic decrees:

1. To acknowledge the declaration of the LaSSR Council of Ministers concerning the composition of its authority in relation to the newly elected LaSSR Supreme Soviet; to approve the activity of the LaSSR Council of Ministers;
2. To appoint to the Chairmanship of the LaSSR Council of Ministers Comrade Ruben, Yuriy Yanovich and to entrust to him the recommendation to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet of a motion concerning the individual nominees to the LaSSR Council of Ministers;
3. To charge the LaSSR Council of Ministers to continue to carry out its responsibilities until the formation of the new LaSSR Council of Ministers by the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR P. Strautmanis;

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR V. Klibik.

Riga, 29 March 1985

Statistics on New Deputies

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Mar 85 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "In the Name of Mankind, for the Benefit of Mankind"]

[Excerpts] The results of the elections to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet once again have clearly confirmed that our social structure guarantees the active participation of the workers in the administration of the government. In the elections for the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, 1,880,793, or 99.99 percent of all registered voters participated in voting.

Workers from the leading sectors of the national economy and exemplary workers from the kolkhoz and sovkhoz sectors were chosen to be deputies of the 11th Session of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet. Of those chosen, 107 are factory workers and 57 are kolkhoz workers; this makes up almost 51 percent of the total number of deputies.

In the LaSSR Supreme Soviet there are 19 members who work in the fields of science, the arts, education, and public health; 60 members of the local Soviets and government organs; 61 party, trade-union, and Komsomol members; and 7 servicemen. In all, 219 deputies, or 67.38 percent, are members or candidates for membership in the CPSU, 106, or almost 33 percent, are non-party.

The election of 115 women, that is, 35.38 percent of the total number of deputies, to the republic's highest organ of state power is a characteristic expression of true equal-rights of Soviet women, their indisputable role in

the decisions of economic problems and the social-cultural construction in the administration of governmental affairs and society.

The age distribution of the deputies is shown in the following figures: 63, or 19.38 percent, of the deputies are younger than 30, of them 47 are members of the All-Union Komsomol; 138, or 42.5 percent are between the ages of 31 and 50; 124 deputies, or 38.16 percent, are older than 50.

Seven nationality groups are represented by the deputies: Latvian, Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Jewish, and Polish.

In all, 167 deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR, or 51.4 percent, have a higher education, 134 deputies, or 41.23 percent, have a secondary or secondary special school education; 45 deputies have an academic degree or an honorary title.

The fact that 224 had been awarded orders and medals of the USSR testifies to the higher prestige of the elected deputies, and to their service to the people. Ten have been awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, 18 deputies are recipients of the State Award of the Soviet Union, and of the State Award of the LaSSR.

With every session the increasing number of new worker's representatives goes through a large body of administrative matters of the government. First time deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR was 62.15 percent of the total number.

Information Report: Closing Session

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "In the Name of Mankind, for the Benefit of Mankind"]

[Text] On the 30th of March the first session of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet continued its work.

9:00 a.m. Comrades B.K. Pugo, E.Ya. Aushkap, A.V. Gorbunov, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, E.M. Ozols took their seats.

There continued a discussion of the condition and measures for further improvement of the communal services of the population of the LaSSR. In the debate, deputies L.P. Vanag (Daugavpils Electoral District No. 112) and R.N. Bondareva (Karka Electoral District No. 312) spoke.

With this the debate was ended. Concluding remarks were made by the deputy chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, Deputy N.V. Denisenko.

The deputies unanimously accepted the decree of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR concerning "The Condition and Measures for Further Improvement of the Communal Services of the Population of the LaSSR."

The session then turned to the examination of the question of the formation of the LaSSR Council of Ministers. The floor was given to the chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, Deputy Yu.Ya. Ruben. In accordance with the instructions of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, he put forward the nominees for the government of the LaSSR, which had been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

The decree of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet concerning the approval of the nominees to the government--the LaSSR Council of Ministers--was unanimously approved.

In the name of all the members of the government and himself personally, Yu.Ya. Ruben expressed deep gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and to the Supreme Soviet of the republic for their high trust, and assured that the LaSSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments would direct all their powers to successfully implement the party plan and solve the social-economic problems facing the republic.

The second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia Deputy V.I. Dmitriyev then went on to address the next item on the agenda which concerned the formation of the People's Control Committee of the LaSSR.

The resolution concerning the formation of the People's Control Committee of the LaSSR was unanimously accepted.

Then the deputies examined the question of the election of the Supreme Court of the LaSSR, on which Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the LaSSR, Supreme Soviet, O.K. Lenev spoke.

The resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the republic concerning the election of the Supreme Court of the LaSSR was unanimously accepted.

The secretary of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.S. Klibik then addressed the final item on the agenda--the ratification of the ukases of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LaSSR. The ukase of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet were unanimously ratified.

With this the first session of the 11th Convocation of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet was declared closed.

12897
CSO: 1800/225

REGIONAL

KASSR SOVIETS ACTIVITY IN CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES URGED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Soviets and the Sphere of Services"]

[Excerpts] The sphere of services and trade affect the interests of every family. Moreover, not only does the satisfaction of material requirements depend on the level of their development and the standard of service, but the economy of citizens' personal time and their labor activity does also. Hence, that unremitting attention which our party gives to the improvement of work in the designated sectors.

It is precisely from such a point of view that the First Session, Eleventh Convocation, of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet examined the tasks of soviet and economic organs in the further improvement of trade and domestic services for the republic's population. The session noted that from the beginning of the present Five-Year Plan, the volume of retail goods turnover in Kazakhstan has increased by 12 percent and has exceeded 15 billion rubles. This has allowed a significantly better and more complete satisfaction of consumer demand. The sale of consumer services has increased by 29.4 percent in comparison with 1980 and by even more in the rural area.

Such an indicator is important: the output of consumer goods increased by 13.8 percent over 4 years and reached (in retail prices) almost 11 billion rubles. The republic's enterprises put into production more than 500 new kinds of items.

The plan for retail goods turnover during the last years of the Five-Year Plan has not been fulfilled. And this is basically connected with the fact that the Ministry of Trade, Kazpotrebsoyuz [Kazakh SSR Union of Consumers' Societies], other ministries and departments which have a trade network, and soviet ispolkoms have not achieved the liquidation of interruptions in trade with goods of sufficient assortment and daily demand. They are working poorly at maneuvering commodity resources, regulating the work schedules of trade enterprises and increasing the standard of service.

It often happens in life that when there are goods people need in the warehouses and depots, you won't see them at the store. Remote or small villages and auls which don't have stores are worse off in being supplied with them.

Serious claims are laid on the wholesale depots which are still poorly working on problems of providing a complete assortment of goods and of sorting them out. They have not properly set up the centralized delivery and maneuvering of commodity resources. The depots have still not become a reliable barrier against the penetration of low quality goods into trade.

It is necessary to make more severe demands on the managers of heavy industry enterprises which avoid producing consumer goods or limit themselves to producing their simplest types. Moreover, it is important to more widely promote purchases of agricultural products from the population and thereby to increase food product resources.

It is known that trade is better developed where the local soviets are constantly working on its problems.

However, there are still many problems and shortcomings in trade. It is necessary to expand the network of firm stores and the sale of goods based on models with delivery at home and on credit and to improve trade service directly at enterprises and at the people's work place. The soviets cannot stand aside from how the plan for goods turnover is fulfilled, how public eating facilities at a factory, construction sites and educational institutions are set up and, finally, how trade personnel fulfill their responsibilities.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet session devoted much attention to consumer services. On the whole, it is developing at a fast pace. During the Five-Year Plan, the volume of sales of consumer services has increased by nearly 30 percent. At the same time, the level of development of this service and the quality of services lag behind present demands. Many oblasts and the Ministry of Consumer Services itself have underfulfilled the targets for the sale of services and, in the first place, for the repair and construction of living quarters on the basis of orders from citizens. It is practically impossible to obtain help in the care of a child or the sick. The soviet ispolkoms must revise the variety of services, proceeding from the interests of the population and not those of the department.

It is impossible to achieve improvement in the work of the service sphere and not give it daily assistance or not look after improving the living and working conditions of its workers. After all, it is far from everywhere that they are ensured housing, places in kindergartens and nursery schools and sanatorium-resort treatment on a level with workers from other sectors.

The soviets of people's deputies are obligated to constantly analyze the state of affairs in trade and in the entire service sphere. They must strengthen the enterprises of these industries with well-trained personnel full of initiative and help them in resolving urgent problems and eradicating the causes which give rise to theft, squandering and cheating of the population and to other negative phenomena.

REGIONAL

KASSR CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS NOTED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A republic conference of secretaries of the Kazakh CP obkoms, deputy chairmen of the oblispolkoms, leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments and large construction organizations, directors and secretaries of party organizations and technical planning institutes, heads of higher educational establishments and oblast and municipal architects took place April 5 in the Kazakh CP Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The conference examined problems of organizing the implementation of decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the further improvement of planning-estimate work in construction.

Deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, E. Kh. Gukasov, presented a report.

Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, more than 300 enterprises, shops and factories, nearly 25 million square meters of living space and 100 schools, kindergartens and other cultural and welfare service projects have been put into operation in the republic. Planning and surveying work worth more than 200 million rubles has been carried out.

Often due to low quality planning estimates, the modern technical level of construction is not reached, plans for bringing in capacities are frustrated and the duration of their construction is increased. The projects often do not completely take into account the achievements of scientific and technical progress and they apply irrational lay-out and structural solutions for buildings. They also call for obsolete equipment and low-efficiency technology. Problems of the economy of financial, material and labor resources are being poorly worked out.

The task of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy, the ministries and departments and the technical-planning and construction organizations is to obtain, when developing plans, a decrease in material-intensiveness, labor costs and estimated cost of construction, an improvement in the quality of housing and of social, cultural and welfare-service projects, and the development of harmonious architectural

ensembles. It is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of chief engineers and architects for the quality of projects and the use of science and technological achievements in them.

Secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, E. F. Bashmakov, spoke at the conference.

Deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; chairman of the republic Gosplan, T. G. Mukhammed-Rakhimov; chief of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, N. F. Krasnosel'skiy; responsible officials of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers participated in the work of the conference.

12614

CSO: 1830/502

REGIONAL

UZBEK KOMSOMOL 1ST SECRETARY PROFILES 60-YEAR-OLD ORGANIZATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth League: "Always in the Vanguard"]

[Excerpts] After the Uzbek SSR was formed, the Uzbekistan Organizational Bureau of the Leninist Communist Youth League (LKSM) was created which worked on preparations for the first founding congress of the republic's komsomol. The congress convened on 5 April 1925 in Samarkand. Its delegates were made up of 30,200 members and 6,448 candidate members of the youth alliance.

The active role of the komsomol in building a new life aroused the bitter resistance of the clergy, land owners and rich peasants. Murder and incitement to break the law, threats and intimidation did not deter the komsomol members. The youthful enthusiasts set out on new projects, collectivized agriculture and set up shock detachments at the enterprises.

The outstanding qualities of the young boys and girls, reared by the party and the komsomol, developed with exceptional effort in the years of the five-year plans and the battles of the Great Patriotic War. At the front, 220,000 komsomol members fought, or 65 percent of the republic's komsomol organization. Dozens of LKSM members were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Even today young people honorably continue the work of the older generations. New concern by the Communist Party for the youth of the nation of soviets resulted in the CC CPSU decree "On further improvement of party management by the komsomol and increasing its role in the communist training of youth." As a guide to action for komsomol members, decisions of the 16th and subsequent plenums of the CC CP of Uzbekistan aimed at strengthening state and labor discipline and the negative effects began to take form. The republic's young men and women actively joined in the intensive planning work and prepare to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Communist Party Congress of Uzbekistan.

During the shock labor watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, some 500,000 boys and girls, 4,500 youth komsomol collectives reported on early fulfillment of first

quarter plans for the republic's komsomol jubilee. About 62,000 young production workers and some 1,500 youth collectives completed the five-year plan.

The republic's komsomol organizations are actively participating in the realization of the food program. More than 1.5 million boys and girls are working on the most important segments of agricultural production. Strong support is being promoted and perfected in the cultivation of corn for grain and in developing the movement, "Livestock breeding--the shock front of youth." Just last year 5,500 boys and girls were sent to farms and complexes.

However, there are still many omissions in the labor training of youth. Pedantry in the organization of socialist competition and the economic illiteracy of a portion of young laborers leads to a situation in which a number of enterprises and farms fail to fulfill plans and obligations; loafers, truants and incompetent workmen are treated liberally; and the state suffers product undershipments costing millions of rubles.

In a matter responding to a decision of the June (1983) CC CPSU Plenum, komsomol committees are improving their ideological work and heavily investigating questions which trouble the younger generation. However, the realm of ideological and educational work among youth is still fraught with enormous reserves.

Throughout its entire history the komsomol of Uzbekistan has spoken out and now speaks up as an active propagandist for brotherly ideas of friendship and proletarian internationalism. In Moscow 115 of the best of the republic's young representatives will represent the republic at the 12th International Festival of Young People and Students. Tens of thousands of young Uzbeks are today participating in the republic's relay race for peace.

In preparing to appropriately greet the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War, komsomol committees are perfecting the military and patriotic education of the rising generation and the training of youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Friendship strengthens with the personnel of the Pacific Ocean Fleet warship "Komsomolets Uzbekistana," and with military units. At the same time tasks to raise the nation's defensive might and to improve reinforcement training for the Soviet Army require the komsomol to intensify its attention to constructing and using sports structures, to pay greater heed to how well young people gain a mastery over military practices, and to take greater notice of the technical training and physical toughening of youth. The problem of preventing juvenile law breaking is still acute.

Conditions favorable for training and for the growth in the cultural level have been created for the republic's younger generation. Daily more than 4 million school children attend class, 265,000 students go to vocational and technical schools and more than 500,000 students are involved with mastering the higher levels of knowledge. About 18,000 of the republic's young scholars and specialists, involved in scientific research, are making a major contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress. In this way, the constructive collaboration of young scholars and specialists of the scientific production association "Kibernetika" and the "Tashkentskiy Tractor Plant"

production association, in establishing and implementing an automated product quality control system, annually save 100,000 rubles.

In putting the decisions of the April (1984) CC CPSU Plenum into practice, the komsomol committees are concentrating their efforts on training students for life and work. Scientific, technical and production weeks have become customary, student production brigades are being trained and a small academy of sciences is operating. Annually more than 800,000 senior students take part in the summer work quarter. Having demonstrated their worth, 500 school brigades have become integral subelements within the economic framework.

The realization of newly gauged tasks in this crucial step depends on further organizational and political strengthening of primary komsomol organizations, increasing their decisiveness and authority, and perfecting the style of all komsomol work. In just the last 10 years our ranks have grown by 1.8 million boys and girls.

The republic's komsomol is made up of a large and experienced detachment of young leaders who, by their own example, attract youth to the resolution of established party tasks. We are emphatically getting rid of haphazard and dishonest workers. We are becoming more precise and businesslike. We employ principled and self-critical analysis of achieved results. The communists are rendering invaluable aid to us in this. A dependable guarantee and solid base of the komsomol's activities has been, is, and will be party management. Today about 90,000 communists work in the republic's komsomol organization.

During the last elections at the republic's supreme soviet, 85 komsomol members were selected and more than 22,000 were chosen for the local councils. This is still further evidence of the concern of the party for educating our youth and raising the role of the komsomol in the life of society.

The party has entrusted the komsomol to be the organizer and trainer of the younger generation. The komsomol members and all the young men and young women are devoting all their strength, knowledge and energy to fulfilling with new successes the legacies of the great Lenin as they greet the 27th congress of our dear Communist Party.

8504

CSO: 1830/489

REGIONAL

TAJIK BURO MEETING: LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Tajikistan Telegraph Agency: "Organization Decides Success"]

[Text] The wintering of the cattle is taking place right now in unusually complicated conditions. Bitter frosts, prolonged snow falls and a protracted winter have created additional difficulties at livestock farms in their preparation for spring field work. Gardens, vineyards and to some extent winter plantings of grains, potatoes and vegetables have suffered at a number of regions and farms. A conference at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, at which leaders from ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex participated, was devoted to the solution of the urgent problems facing livestock breeding and field-crop cultivation.

The necessity of closely monitoring each and every farm, improving feed preparation, and strictly adhering to zootechnical requirements with the goal of maintaining a fully intact livestock population was emphasized at the conference. It is especially important now not to tolerate any reduction in livestock production, and to conduct the breeding program in an organized manner.

It has been deemed necessary that groups of specialists from ministries and departments be dispatched to the wintering grounds in order to give practical assistance to the livestock breeders. Routine, mutual inspections of the progress in cattle wintering will be conducted among the regions and farms.

Special attention was directed to consolidating forage reserve for raising livestock. Agricultural agencies have been given the responsibility of fulfilling feed crop sowing plans absolutely, implementing measures that will increase the utilization of each hectare of earth, and improving the agrotechnology of growing feed crops. It is also important that vegetable crop plantings be augmented in order to offset any possible harvest shortage.

Measures aimed at improving the commercial services, public utilities and social services offered to field and farm workers have been drafted. Attention has been directed to the necessity of drastically improving the construction quality of facilities of the agroindustrial complex.

Mass information and propaganda agencies have been directed to report the progress of the livestock wintering in its final stage in greater detail, and to promote the experience and knowledge of leading work crews and farms.

P. N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadjikistan, gave a speech at the conference.

Yu. P. Belov, A. D. Dadabayev, K. M. Makhkamov, Kh. N. Nasredinov, N. A. Kartashov, Sh. M. Sultanov, members and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, A. N. Maksumov deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the TaSSR, and chief staff workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan took part in the work of the conference.

12678

CSO: 1830/432

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SSR AKTIV ON FULFILLING PLAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "Fulfill Plans and Socialist Pledges with Honor: A Meeting of the Republic's Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] The tasks of unconditionally fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the first quarter and for 1985 as a whole in the light of the requirements put forth by the Extraordinary March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed by a meeting of the aktiv of party, Soviet, and economic organs of this republic, a meeting which took place on 19 March.

The meeting was opened by K. M. Bagirov, the first secretary of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee.

The participants in this meeting devoted a moment of silence to honor the memory of that outstanding state and political leader, that faithful continuator of the great Leninist cause, K. U. Chernenko.

Delivering the report was the first secretary of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, K. M. Bagirov.

The following persons took part in the discussions on the report: the first secretary of the Baku Party Gorkom, F. E. Musayev, the minister of the petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry, N. M. Aliyev, the first secretary of the Sumgait Party Gorkom, Sh. M. Aliyev, the minister of light industry, S. M. Ibragimov, the deputy chief of the agriculture and food-industry department of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, A. K. Ragim-zade, the minister of agriculture, M. G. Askerov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee on Viticulture and Wine-Making, A. N. Asadullayev, the minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, V. Kh. Orudzhev, the first deputy chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, KH. G. Ganifayev, the minister of industrial construction, A. A. Aliyev, the minister of rural construction, Sh. N. Gasanov, the chief of the trade and municipal services department of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, M. A. Nazarov, the minister of trade, T. A. Mamedov, and the chairman of the Azerititifik [expansion unknown], Ch. K. Gasanov.

Communists and all Soviet people, it was emphasized at the meeting, warmly approved the results of the Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of M. S. Gorbachev, whose entire working life has been a bright example of unlimited service to the great Leninist cause, Soviet Russia, and the people.

A warm response was evoked by M. S. Gorbachev's speech at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, wherein he emphasized the unchangeability of the strategic line developed at the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed that the party would in the future continue to wage a struggle to speed up our country's socio-economic development, to strengthen its economic and defensive might, to satisfy the growing demands of Soviet man, and to improve the conditions of his work and daily life.

Responsible tasks confront this republic's party, Soviet, and economic organs. Results of the past two months demonstrate that the republic's economy is continuing to develop dynamically and that its qualitative indicators are improving. The industry of Azerbaijan has fulfilled the plan with regard to the sales and production of most types of products. The growth rate of total production amounted to 5.7 percent, within a yearly plan of 4.4 percent, which is higher than the rate for January-February 1984. The plan assignment with regard to labor productivity was realized by 101.1 percent; its growth was ensured in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 4.3 percent. The volume of products in the highest quality category also rose somewhat.

All sectors of the national economy, despite the existence of objective complications, successfully fulfilled the plan with regard to profits.

Nevertheless, the speakers stated, behind the over-all favorable results there is a hidden lag with regard to the important indicators in industry, transport, and in capital construction. Even in those sectors successfully fulfilling the plan there are quite a few lagging enterprises. Thus, for industry as a whole, the plan assignments with regard to production volume were not ensured by 56-- and with regard to product sales--by 54 enterprises and associations. Moreover, their number increased in comparison with the same two months of last year.

The plan for product sales as a whole was not fulfilled by the following: the Ministry of the Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavbakstroy [the Main Administration for Baku Construction], and Azglavenergo [AzSSR Main Administration of Power and Electrification]. There are also lagging enterprises in other ministries and departments--the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Main Administration of the Fishing Industry, and the Kasporneftegazprom VPO [All-Union Industrial Association].

Certain types of petroleum-industry equipment, synthetic rubber, cotton fiber and consumer goods were made in quantities less than intended by the plan.

Particular concern was expressed at the meeting in connection with the fact that during the period under review 98 enterprises, or 15.6 percent of their total number, did not fulfill the plan assignments with regard to labor productivity. Every ministry, association and enterprise, the speakers noted, must do everything in order to make their own contribution to the cause of the republic's fulfilling its five-year plan assignment with regard to this important indicator of effectiveness. And this is very tight. In accordance with the results of the five-year plan, we must have at least a 23-percent increase in labor productivity.

Also important is the problem of discipline with regard to deliveries. Although as compared with January-February of last year there was a decrease in the number of enterprises failing to cope with deliveries in accordance with their agreements, the level of fulfilling the plan for products sales in accordance with the pledges made has remained low--97.9 percent. One of every five industrial enterprises failed to measure up to this indicator, including all the enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, approximately half of those in the Administration of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, and one out of every three in the Kaspornftegazprom VPO. In speaking about this, the participants in the meeting underscored the fact that economic managers and party committees must take decisive measures with regard to fulfilling the deliveries plan, considering this as one of the most important current tasks, as the most important party assignment.

Attention was likewise accorded to such a problem as the following. Although, as a result of the adopted measures, definite, positive moves have been noted in the direction of improving current planning, nevertheless, on a monthly basis, the assignments have not been characterized by flexibility, nor have they been regulated to a sufficient degree by the ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises. There continue to be violations of the established deadlines for bringing resource funds to the sub-departmental organizations, and this disrupts the normal operation of the enterprises. In connection with this, the leading officials of Gosplan, Gossnab, the ministries and departments have been confronted with the task of introducing order into such an important problem; the need was pointed out for more extensive development of direct, lengthy ties. Up to now certain associations and enterprises have not completely resolved the question of concluding economic agreements; often a considerable part of them are formulated only in March-April.

Here now for two months already more than 90 enterprises and associations have been operating under experimental conditions. On the whole, good results have been achieved by the Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, which have done very well by their clients and have ensured an increase in production efficiency. However, not all the participants in the experiment have skillfully worked with a knowledge of the business under the new management conditions. Serious shortcomings of the preparatory period have clearly manifested themselves. Not all the managers have sufficiently mastered the conditions of the experiment, nor have they exhibited the necessary persistence in effectively resolving the

difficulties which arise. In this connection, the attention of this republic's Gosplan was drawn to the necessity of increasing the heed accorded to every participant in the experiment, to regularly analyze their activities, to adopt timely, specific measures which would allow them to more effectively utilize the advantages of the new working conditions from the very first days of the year on.

The meeting thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs with respect to fulfilling the plan in specific sectors of the national economy.

This republic's petroleum workers began the year 1985 successfully. In January-February they implemented the plans with regard to the extraction of petroleum, gas and several other technical-economic indicators. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the growth rate has reached 5.6 percent. Nevertheless, stable operations have not yet been attained by all the drilling administrations.

Recently at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of workers in the petroleum- and gas-extracting industry there was a detailed discussion of the state of affairs in this sector; tasks were specified, and concrete measures were outlined with regard to ensuring steady work by the Azneft and Kasporneftegaz prom Associations. Now it is necessary for the party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as the managers of the associations, petroleum- and gas-extracting and drilling administrations, to actively and purposively conduct work along these lines, to mobilize the efforts of all the groups to unconditionally fulfill the plans with regard to the extraction of petroleum, gas and drilling.

Sharp criticism was leveled at those enterprises of the petroleum-refining industry which are operating considerably below their own capacities. For the Ministry of the Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry as a whole during the two-month period there was a shortfall in output amounting to 2 million rubles. The catalytic-cracking units operated unsatisfactorily, a lag was permitted behind the established assignments in the production of gasolines, lubricating oils, etc., and, as a result, the delivery plans were not fulfilled. To a great extent, this is the result of organizational miscalculations, as well as low operational rates with regard to deepening petroleum refining. Insufficient aid was furnished to the petroleum refinery workers by the builders.

This republic's chemists ensured the fulfillment of the plans with regard to the basic production indicators. Their product output exceeded the plan by more than 1.5 million rubles. The task of the Sumgait Party Gorkom, as well as that of the other party committees and economic managers of enterprises in the chemical industry is not only to firm up what has already been achieved but also to attain higher results.

The year has been begun quite well by the groups of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin and those of enterprises under the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Soyuzneftemash. At the same time, not all the machine-building enterprises have ensured the fulfillment of the plans; a

number of them have rather low growth rates. During the period under review very poor work was done by the Kirovabad Instrument Plant, the Ali-Bayramly Household Tool Plant, the Baku Instrument Plant, and others. The lagging behind by these enterprises, it was pointed out at the meeting, has become chronic, and it is high time that the Ali-Bayramly and other party gorkoms and raykoms analyzed and discussed their work and rendered the necessary aid to the groups in question.

At the present time a tight situation has taken shape within the integrated electric-power system of Transcaucasia. During January-February there were violations on more than one occasion of a steadily reliable power supply, and this led to certain losses. Therefore, for the normal functioning of the national economy under the conditions of shortages in electric power and capacities it is exceptionally important to provide a steady, uninterrupted operation of all the existing power units, along with a strict observance by the users of the established limits and the power-consumption schedule. In connection with the situation which had been created, Azglavenergo was confronted with the task of tightening up controls over the observance of the power-consumption schedule, intensifying the dispatcher functions, ensuring the effective and optimal distribution of power in the republic, taking into account the consumers and the production lines.

At the meeting there was an expression of serious concern regarding the extremely slow rate of improvement in light industry. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, almost one out of every four enterprises has a lower volume of production, one out of every ten has not coped with the plan with regard to sales, and one out of two has failed to cope with the pledges with regard to deliveries.

As was the case before, fulfillment of the plan with regard to products list was not ensured. Because of the poor quality of the products being turned out, there has been an increase in the reserve supplies of finished goods in the warehouses of enterprises, of which half are above-norm. The attention of the minister of light industry, Comrade Ibragimov, and the managers of the enterprises in this sector was drawn to the necessity for profoundly analyzing the reasons for the situation which has taken shape and for taking effective measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and omissions. In this matter practical aid must be rendered to the sector by the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Decisive measures must be taken to haul this sector out of the ditch into which it has fallen.

All sectors, associations and enterprises of the petroleum equipment complex must work intensively. The ministry, together with the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom, and the Administration of the Transcaucasian Main Petroleum Pipelines, as well as the Caspian Steamship Line, must carry out the necessary measures for shipping to the republic in March additional petroleum in order to make up for the lag which was allowed in January-February in the delivery and refining of raw materials.

It is necessary for the enterprises of the petrochemical and chemical industry--the Baku Tire Plant, the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, the Khimprom, Sumgaitbytkhim, and Orgsintez Associations--to ensure the smooth operation of the production lines so that the March plan may be covered, taking into account the assigned tasks.

We cannot agree with the point of view, stated the speakers, whereby the Administration of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy planned a March growth rate of 3.1 percent, whereas in January it amounted to 10.2 percent, while in February it was 5.8 percent. The leading officials of the administration should critically and thoroughly analyze the work of the sub-departmental enterprises and take measures so that the results of the first quarter will show a higher growth rate.

The State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking must increase its output of commercial products in March, as compared with the same month last year; it must also provide for the processing and shipment of wine materials. In this connection, the administration of the Azerbaijan Railroad must take measures for providing the winemaking enterprises with tank-cars, for speeding up their delivery and movement along the routes being followed. This work must be constantly monitored by the party committees.

In connection with the sharply colder weather, this republic was allocated additional reserves of feed grains for the needs of livestock raising. The AzSSR Ministry of Procurement has been confronted with the task of processing the above-mentioned raw material into combined feeds within the briefest possible time period and turning out additional commercial products in March in amounts worth at least 1 million rubles.

It was emphasized that more intensive work needs to be done by the industrial enterprises of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Committee for Physical Education and Sports, the Azerrybprom Association, as well as other enterprises under Union and republican jurisdiction so that each of them may make a contribution to the successful implementation of the outlined plans by the republic's industry.

It was noted at the meeting that in the republic as a whole the wintering of livestock has proceeded fairly well. During January-February the procurement amounts of livestock and poultry increased by 17 percent, milk--by 3 percent, and eggs--by 6 percent. There was an increase in the head of livestock; its productivity and that of poultry increased. The milk yield from one cow increased by 9 kilograms, while the average dressed weight of cattle increased by 5 kilograms.

However, the growth rate of the production and sales to the state of livestock-raising products, particularly of milk, could and should be higher. Party

obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and the party primary organizations, as well as the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] councils, have been called upon to conclude in a well-organized manner the wintering of livestock in each production sub-division.

As of 1 March of the present year, in comparison with the same period of last year, there was a decrease in the amounts of meat being produced on farms in the Agdashskiy, Kubinskiy, Kusarskiy, Lachinskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Tauzskiy, Fizulin'skiy, Shaumyanovskiy, and other rayons, and a decrease in milk on farms located in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, the Dashkesanskiy, Shamkhorskiy and certain other rayons.

Serious claims were made against the leading officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking for lack of attention to livestock wintering. During the two months of the present year, as compared with the same period of last year, the sovkhoses of the State Wine Committee had a reduction in the procurement amounts of meat and eggs. On the farms of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry 155,000 fewer eggs were sold to the state than was the case last year, while milk procurement increased by merely 7 tons. There are extremely low growth rates in the production of livestock-raising output on the kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the Ministry of Agriculture. But, of course, the apparatus of these ministries and departments have hundreds of qualified specialists who are studying the problems of livestock raising.

This year the milk yield from each cow must be brought up to a minimum of 2,000 kg, or increased by 100 kg. At present throughout the republic the average dressed weight of cattle amounts to 351 kg. This is a good indicator. It must be maintained and, wherever possible, increased.

The party, Soviet and economic organs in the localities, the agricultural ministries and departments must, in the opinion of the participants in this meeting, examine these problems in greater depth, adopt additional measures for improving the organization for fattening up and increasing the weight conditions of the livestock. We must introduce everywhere intensive methods of rearing and fattening up the animals, achieve on every farm and in every brigade an increase in the head of brood animals, improvement of the herd's reproduction, as well as a decrease in the decline and intra-farm slaughter of livestock. We must also eliminate the lag which has been allowed in obtaining a good increase in the births of calves, lambs and shoats.

There has now ensued the most difficult period for wintering livestock. The livestock raisers are confronted with the following task--during the stall-and-barnyard period to increase meat procurements by at least 12 percent, milk--by 6 percent, and eggs--by 10 percent. This is a complex and responsible task, and the entire organizational and party-political work of the party raykoms, as well as the agricultural ministries and departments must be directed at successfully concluding the wintering period. We must everywhere ensure the optimal utilization of every kilogram of feed, not allow the smallest losses of silage, organize two-shift operation of the feed shops and feed plants.

The meeting assigned the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the primary party organizations the task of expanding labor competition among the livestock raisers. It ought to be reinforced by progressive forms of labor organization and wages; it is necessary to create for the livestock-raising workers all the conditions for fruitful labor as well as rest and recreation. Effective aid in solving this problem must be rendered by those ministries and departments which are connected with trade, everyday, medical and cultural services to the population.

Particular attention was accorded to the responsible tasks with regard to carrying out springtime field operations. Preparations for them are proceeding in a well-organized manner as a whole. However, there is no cause for smugness and self-satisfaction. In certain rayons the soil has not yet been prepared for the spring planting. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-making, and the rayon-level agro-industrial associations have shown themselves to be intolerably slow in selecting the seeds allocated from state resources, and in redistributing them among the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Nor has there been the necessary effectiveness in solving these problems on the part of the Ministry of Procurement.

In a number of rayons there are still many unrepaired plantings and potato gardens, and, of course, if spring had not been so late, all of them would have been in operation these days.

The appropriate pace was not chosen with regard to preparing for spring in the orchards and vineyards; the pace of agro-technical measures was too slow with regard to caring for the winter-type grain crops. The land-reclamation specialists were poorly prepared for spring; the repair of the irrigation system and artesian wells was delayed.

The agricultural ministries and departments, the party and Soviet organs in the localities, and the rayon-level agro-industrial associations are confronted with the task of adopting decisive measures for the fastest possible elimination of all shortcomings and omissions in preparing for the spring planting, as well as the high-quality conduct of the complex of spring field operations. We must do everything to ensure that in 1985 there will be a successful completion of the plans and the socialist pledges which were adopted with regard to the production and procurement of agricultural produce.

The meeting pointed to the serious tasks confronting this republic's builders. During January-February fixed capital was introduced only in the amount of 39 percent of the plan for the first quarter, while as to housing this figure only came to 7 percent. The plans for capital investments and construction and installation operations were fulfilled by only 91 percent. The speakers emphasized the fact that builders have begun the year badly; the following failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for contractual operations: the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Main Administration for Baku Construction, the Azener-gostroy and Aztransstroy Trusts, the contracting sub-divisions of the Ministry

of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Azglavenergo, Kasporneftegazprom, and the Ministry of Motor-Transport. Despite the presence of a large front of operations on many projects, the sub-divisions of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work.

There is a lag in the construction of start-up projects. Serious concern was expressed regarding the situation which has taken shape since the beginning of the year at the 5th power unit of the Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station]. The two months' plans for building the Yevlakh-Belokany Railroad Line have been disrupted. Serious worry has been evinced by the status and course on the construction of facilities for the deep refining of petroleum--complexes for processing electric blast-furnace coke and catalytic cracking.

All this is a result of the fact that the ministries, departments and party committees have weakened their monitoring controls over this very important sector of work, nor have they taken the urgently needed measures for straightening out the situation which has been created.

The ministries and client-departments are called upon to play an important role in organizing capital construction, in the matter of successfully building and putting into operation capacities and facilities. However, many clients have continued to fulfill their own obligations in an unsatisfactory manner. Specific shortcomings were pointed out in their work--the failure to provide equipment for the start-up projects, while, at the same time, piling up unauthorized and excessive equipment in large amounts, serious violations in financing and in the preparation of the planning and estimate documentation, an irresponsible attitude toward the planning of volumes with regard to start-up construction projects. Nor up to the present time have they made precise their own plan indicators, and, as a result of this, the general contractor's agreements have not been drawn up. Belonging to the category of such clients are, first of all, the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Khimprom and Azerelektromash Associations, the Council of Ministers of the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Kirovabad Gorispolkom and others.

It was emphasized that the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must set up strict monitoring controls over the status of affairs in construction and mobilize the groups to increase this sector's efficiency. On each start-up project it is necessary to intensify the work of the staffs cooperating on the construction, to take effective measures for solving the problems which arise, to hold strictly accountable the managers of the contracting sub-divisions and client-enterprises for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and for introducing the facilities into operation on schedule. Recently more persistent attention has been paid to transport operations. Selector conferences have been held regularly, and here operative measures are taken with regard to increasing the effectiveness of the activities of the transport organizations. Monitoring controls were strengthened over the observance of the established traffic schedule of the railcars. As a result, during the two-month period all forms of transport, in addition to their assigned tasks, hauled more than 400,000 tons of national-economic freight and 250,000 passengers.

Nevertheless, the operating results since the year's beginning likewise bear witness to the existing, considerable shortcomings in the activities of the transport organizations. The measures adopted have still not brought about a radical change in the work of transport. Because of a considerable lag in the Azerbaijan Railroad, the plan for freight turnover was not fulfilled for the republic as a whole. As previously the case, railcar turnover is below the norm, there are significant lags in idle times and in the empty runs of motor vehicles.

The meeting drew the attention of the leading officials of the ministries, departments and enterprises in transport and communications to the need for steadily fulfilling the assigned tasks of the first quarter and the year as a whole. We must achieve complete and timely satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population for hauls, further increasing the effectiveness and quality of operation of transport and the means of communication. Now it is already necessary to carefully prepare for the approaching period of mass hauls of early vegetables from the republic's southern regions so that their timely and loss-free delivery to the consumers may be ensured. It is necessary to root out, finally, the serious shortcomings in the operation of passenger transport, to take steps with regard to improving the services to passengers.

This republic's trade organizations have begun the year 1985 in an unsatisfactory manner. They worked particularly badly in February. As a result, the two-month plan for retail-goods turnover was fulfilled by 95 percent for the republic as a whole. The following failed to cope with their established assignments: The Ministry of Trade, Azerittfak, the Ministry of Consumer Services, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. According to the Trade Administration for the City of Baku, a decrease was permitted in the volume of goods turnover in February, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Trade enterprises of the Nasiminskiy, Leninskiy, Kirovskiy and other rayons operated in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. Nor were things any better with the trade organizations in Sumgait, Ali-Bairam and other cities.

Nevertheless, the republic's trade organizations had all the conditions for successfully fulfilling the plan for retail-goods turnover, and its non-fulfillment was the result of weak trade organization, as well as the lack of the necessary monitoring controls on the part of the trade managers. Also hampering the cause is the low level of standards regarding trade and domestic services, particularly in the rural areas.

The meeting obliged the leading officials of the Ministry of Trade, Azeritt-dak, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, all the ministries having a trade-consumer-service network, as well as party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to take more effective measures to fill up the lags which have been permitted, to draw serious conclusions from last year's results, to hold people more strictly accountable for implementing the operational plans in sectors connected with satisfying the needs of the population.

Significant attention was accorded by the participants in this meeting to the problem of economizing on raw materials, other materials and fuel. The slogan--two days of processing on economized resources, along with strict observance of the schedule of savings, must be, the speakers emphasized, at the center of attention among all the activities with respect to developing the national economy. It was pointed out that this problem ought to be constantly monitored by the departments of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. The position of the republic's Central Statistical Administration and Gosplan should be more active in this matter. On the whole, the question of savings must become the subject of monthly accounting and analysis on the part of the Central Statistical Administration with regard to each ministry, department, city and rayon.

Questions of strengthening discipline were sharply posed at the meeting. Without further strengthening it and increasing the responsibility of personnel, the participants in the meeting stated, we will not be able to solve the intensive problems confronting all the sectors of the national economy.

At the same time, the state of affairs indicates that not everywhere has the required intensity been created in the work. Certain economic managers, party organizations, and local Soviets have not manifested the necessary persistence and consistency in ensuring the established plans; they have permitted self-satisfaction and drift, nor have they drawn conclusions from the directives which have been issued on several occasions by the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, and the government of the republic. Certain managers and workers in the administrative apparatus have not shown themselves to be models of personal discipline, precise operational organization, or full and optimal utilization of working time. Some of them have not only become reconciled with a low level of planning, labor and performance discipline and have not taken the measures dependent upon them with regard to putting the production lines into good order, but they also conceal the existing facts of mismanagement, thefts and padding. Despite positive moves toward strengthening labor discipline, losses of working time and personnel turnover, absences without leave and idle time, absenteeism in certain sectors, ministries and departments still remain high. At a number of industrial enterprises, in construction and transport organizations there have been increases in absenteeism at work with administrative permission. Specific instances were pointed out where the ispolkoms of city and rayon Councils of People's Deputies, have established an operating schedule for enterprises in the service field which is convenient for the public have not carried out monitoring controls for ensuring its observance.

It was emphasized at the meeting that every manager must profoundly and carefully analyze all the indicators of labor discipline, conduct special collegiums and sessions on this problem, and outline a precise program for the strict observance of socialist labor discipline.

In accordance with the demand made by the CPSU Central Committee, people must be held strictly accountable for any disruption and shortcoming in work, a principled evaluation must be made of those who inflict damage on the economy

by their own mismanagement, poor organization, and slackness. The speakers emphasized that the inability of a manager to ensure the proper discipline in the operational sector assigned to him ought to be evaluated as an indication that he is unsuitable for the position held by him. In connection with this, it was remarked that we need to increase the personal responsibility of the management staffs in all units of economic administration, raise the level of organizational and political work in the labor groups, and improve the style and methods of party management of the economy.

In the resolution which it adopted the meeting outlined specific tasks for successfully completing the first quarter, which should become the firm foundation for fulfilling the plans for the final year of the five-year plan as a whole. The aktiv affirmed that the working people of this republic under the leadership of the party organizations, will apply all their strength, skills, and experience to attain new, high marks in developing the economy, to cope successfully with the plan assignments and the socialist pledges adopted for the current year, to provide a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st CP of Azerbaijan Congress.

The following persons took part in the work of this meeting: Comrades O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, A. S. Denisov, S. Ch. Kasumova, V. N. Konovalov, I. A. Mamedov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, D. M. Muslimzade, G. Sh. Efendiyev, and a responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee (Azerubfirm).

2384

CSO: 1830/436

REGIONAL

RADIO LIBERTY ACCUSED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR WITH TURKMEN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by L. Klycheva and O. Mergenov: "'Fabricated Reports' From the Market of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] Continuing to develop the "psychological war" against the USSR, the United States of America, with unremitting pressure, is forcing the policy of "ideological terrorism". On the anti-Soviet propagandistic conveyor, a whole series of "radio voices" has been put into operation, which around-the-clock send transmissions in many languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The radio station "Liberty" has recommended itself in the eyes of Soviet people as one of those unbridled sources of lies and slander.

It has been well known for a long time, whom this radio station has collected and given shelter under its roof: Inveterate spokesmen of anti-Sovietism, who make their living by composing libels against the Soviet way of life, against Soviet reality, saturated with the spirit of hatred for not only the USSR, but also for the countries of the socialist commonwealth.

In recent times, the stream of deliberate misinformation about the life of the peoples of Central Asia, including also Soviet Turkmenistan, coming from the radio waves of "Liberty" has intensified. This is easy to explain. Not long ago, the republics of Central Asia solemnly celebrated the 60th anniversary of the day of their formation, the 60th anniversary of their Communist Parties. These most important events in the life of the Soviet people and in the history of the Country of the Soviets have become a great holiday of the indissoluble friendship, triumph of Leninist nationality policy, and a hymn to Soviet power and socialism for the entire world. Soviet power and socialism have raised the peoples, which before the revolution were threatened with complete impoverishment and degradation, to the heights of socio-political and spiritual progress. All of this is convincingly demonstrated by the enormous achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture, and by the broad front of social transformations.

It is understandable how this does not suit our ideological enemies. The radio station "Liberty", too, activated a diversionary campaign against the republics of Central Asia. The specialists in radio diversion affairs even more pulled

out all the stops in order to distort as greatly as possible, to slander as keenly as possible, and to pour dirt on what the peoples of the Soviet East have achieved under socialism and on what makes them proud and happy. "Convincing facts and conclusions", and "difficult-to-solve problems" are scrupulously turned inside out and garbled. And this whole cuisine, professionally concocted in the anti-Soviet manner, under different "sauces" and "trimmings" is proffered from the radio waves to the Soviet people on the subject of "serious reflections".

We will not be unsubstantiated, we will cite the following example.

The Turkmen people names the Karakum Canal imeni V. I. Lenina with national pride. The Turkmen link the realization of their centuries-long dream about the Great Water with the name of the leader of the revolution and with Leninist nationality policy. Not for nothing they call the canal the river of life, friendship and happiness in Turkmenistan.

However, the radio station "Liberty" took it upon itself to convince the Turkmen people of the contrary. And an argument was invented. They say, the construction of the canal will be finished, and the workers employed today on this construction project will be. . . unemployed.

Naturally, the radio station "Liberty" addresses its broadcasts to people who reason normally. And so, every normally thinking person here, in Turkmenistan, having heard such a thing, will express his opinion in no other way than: "What kind of nonsense is that?" What kind of unemployment can they be talking about when socialism has eliminated this social evil. Already many generations of Soviet people have not been acquainted with it.

If we talk about Turkmenistan, then today--this is a highly developed industrial and agricultural republic with enormous prospects of further development. And there is a wealth of work in it. What is more, in a number of sectors of the national economy we are simply experiencing a shortage of manpower, let us say, in the sphere of capital construction--this is how broad its dimensions are. In particular, there is today also a demand for manpower in the construction of the canal.

In the radio station "Liberty" they know very well themselves that the stealthily put "sensation" is nothing else but the most complete fraud. They know that without "convincing proof" they cannot believe it. From the pages of the Soviet press, you don't get it, and you don't obtain an interview from a single unemployed, let us say, in the same Turkestan, because we do not have any unemployed. In such cases, so-called "evidence of eye-witnesses" gets going.

In this case, the radio station "Liberty" received help from a certain gentleman--a correspondent from the English press agency Reuter, whose name "Liberty" in any case preferred not to name. Frankly, we did not read the note of this gentleman from foggy London. But perhaps it is true that he was in Turkmenistan as a guest, and we receive guests with all the cordiality and breadth of Eastern hospitality. According to his words, he was a guest at the canal, in one of the virgin lands sovkhoses, where he was interested in the economic successes, which convinced him.

However, the bosses in the West do not pay money to the gentleman from this same Reuter for the propagation of the successes of socialism. Write the truth--and in an instant you may be deprived of work. And what unemployment is--millions of citizens in the United States, in England, and in other capitalist countries know very well.

In order to earn his living "honestly", this "eye-witness" let loose his "fabricated report" on the brewing crisis" in Turkmenistan, about which he was supposedly told "officially" in the Glavkarakumstroy [Main Administration for the Construction of the Karakum Canal]. Since "fabricated reports" are in the traditional menu of the radio station "Liberty", it gladly changed it to a radio wave directed at Turkmenistan and the other republics of the Soviet East.

Is it worthwhile also to try to prove that nothing similar, connected with the construction of the Karakum Canal, could be affirmed in the Main Administration for the Construction of the Karakum Canal, because the construction of the canal is accompanied by the development of thousands of hectares of land and with the construction of sovkhoses of different agricultural directions on them. In the canal zone, about 30 sovkhoses are already operating. The turn of the route to the land of the Turkmen subtropics will return another 600,000 hectares of fertile land to life. Here new sovkhoses will be created. And if, indeed, manpower employed in the installation of the canal will be freed, it will find application in the operating farms, as well as in the farms being created, in the large-scale land improvement construction and in any other sector of the national economy of the republic, moving in a confident stride along the path of progress and prosperity.

Of course, in the radio center of "Liberty", too, they understand very well that it is not easy to convince a people, which with its own hands is creating its national wealth and manages it on the basis of full ownership rights, that white is black, resorting only to the publications of the foreign agencies and press, which have an unfriendly disposition towards us. So-called "commentaries" on the content of statements in the Soviet press are increasingly actively extracted from the catalogue of "arguments and facts" of an anti-Soviet quality and are thrown on the anti-Soviet conveyor.

Thus, for example, publications in the press of Turkmenistan about the Bay of Kara Bogaz Gol served as an occasion for fanning a sensation about the supposedly "disastrous situation of the Turkmen". These publications demonstratively informed the inhabitants of the republic about the fact that in connection with the unfavorable ecological situation that has temporarily developed at the Caspian Sea, it was decided to separate the bay from the Sea by means of a dike. This measure was also necessary to prevent the pollution of the environment. Now the entry of sea water into the Kara Bogaz is supplied in measured doses.

The radio station "Liberty" turned the true situation upside down and presented it as "hurting the economic interests of the Turkmen". Water from the bay, "Liberty" tries to convince, usually entered the irrigation of kolkhoz fields, but now, they say, the bay is drying up, and the fields cannot produce a good harvest.

Here, really, is the situation--it is intolerable! How can one not recall here the universally known story by Mark Twain: "How I Edited an Agricultural Newspaper". To irrigate fields with bitterly salty sea water--it makes no difference that they write such absurdities, sitting under the protection of a fable. Moreover, in the Karabogaz region, no farming agriculture has been conducted since time immemorial and is not being conducted today because even children know that fields are irrigated with fresh water; but nature proceeded severely in this region of the republic and deprived it of natural sources of fresh water.

But "Liberty" did not skimp and issued not a single "fable", but a whole group of fable "information for reflection". Suspended from this "bunch" is also the information that Karabogaz only 4 years ago became the property of Turkmenistan. The separation of the bay from the Caspian Sea, it turns out, is nothing else but the (it is now known whose) "aspiration to compel the Turkmen to pump out more raw materialism from Karabogaz."

And in order to pump the anti-Soviet diversionary trick with Karabogaz for all it is worth, as they say, "Liberty" did not fail to pour tar also on the accomplishments of the Turkmen people in cultural construction. On what occasion was a false tear of sympathy shed? In Turkmenistan, they say, there are no Turkmen chemists with a higher education because, they say, they are not able to solve independently all the problems connected with the development of the chemical industry in the republic. Hence, the Turkmen say, all your misfortunes.

To counterbalance "Liberty", we will allow ourselves to cite some brief information. For almost 30 years, the Institute of Chemistry has been operating in the system of the national Academy of Sciences of the republic, studying in particular the development of scientific problems connected with Karabogaz, where 80 percent of the staff associates are representatives of the Turkmen nationality. These are graduates of the Turkmen State University, the Turkmen Polytechnical Institute, and other VUZ's with a chemical direction in the country. Among them are candidates, doctors of science, and academicians. Thousands of specialists in chemistry of the middle link and workers for the enterprises of the local chemical industry have been trained by tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools in Turkmenistan.

Karabogaz, the lack of Turkmen with a higher education, and the Karakum Canal --this is only a modest enumeration of the objects of the not disinterested interest of the specialists on anti-Sovietism from the radio station "Liberty". In reality it is much broader.

They are given a great deal of anxiety by such indisputable facts as the from year to year growing bonds of the fraternity of the Turkmen people with the other peoples of the Soviet East and with all the peoples of the USSR. Also becoming more diverse is the anti-Soviet "menu" which, calculated for the peoples of Central Asia, is incessantly seasoned with misinformation, which would arouse and heat up religious feelings and would sow doubts in the justice of Soviet legislation and in the humaneness of Soviet power.

False rumors to the effect that in Turkmenistan (Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, etc.) it is forbidden to believe in Allah are being tirelessly disseminated from the radio voice of "Liberty". And articles of the Central Asian republics frequently serve as "proof", especially publications in which (and in response to inquiries by believers) the history of the creation and destiny of these or those historical and religious monuments are explained. In so doing, it is not noted deliberately how much concern is manifested in the republic in regard to the preservation and maintenance of the most valuable monuments of ancient culture, including the culture of the Turkmen people. State organizations exist for this purpose, as well as specially developed state documents, which regulate the interrelationship between the state and religion and state organizations, with suggestions of the believers.

. . . Precisely noted: A lie always has telltale ears. A lie remains a lie even in the most intricate cover. But it will never make its way into the soul and heart in the face of truth.

8970

CSO: 1830/512

REGIONAL

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FOCUS OF LITHUANIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Plenum of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text]. Vilnius, 5 April (EL'TA). A plenum of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee was held today which discussed the tasks of the republic Komsomol organizations in further improving military-patriotic education and physical training of youth. P. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a speech.

The following members participated in the discussion: V. Kuplyauskas, first secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom Komsomol; D. Lapenis, first secretary of the Shyaulayayskiy Gorkom Komsomol; V. Zabarausas, first secretary of the Utenskiy Raykom Komsomol; A. Valanchyus, fitter at the Akmyanskiy Cement-Slate Production Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR Akmyantsementas; USSR; A. Vasaytite, senior laboratory technician of the Lithuanian SSR State Institute of Physical Culture; V. Augustinavichyus, chief of the political department of the Lithuanian SSR Military Commissariat; V. Varnas, military supervisor of the Klaypedskiy Vocational-Technical School No 1; I. Mil'yanenko, chief instructor of the Komsomol department of the Political Administration of the Baltic Military District; G. Vaytsekhausene, organizer of extra-curricular work at the Sirvinskiy Secondary School; Z. Motekaytis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Committee on Physical Culture and Sport, and V. Kardamavichyus, head of the organizational-party work department of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum discussed an organizational question. In connection with his transfer to party work, the plenum relieved V. Vitkyavichyus, secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, of his responsibilities. A. Matsaytis, who had previously served on the Komsomol Central Committee, was elected secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee.

12322
CSO: 1800/259

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO SESSIONS HELD

Stronger Labor Discipline Needed

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the results of implementation of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for the first quarter of 1985, as well as the question on completing preparations for and the course of the spring sowing. The appropriate resolutions were adopted on these questions. These will be published in the press.

The meeting discussed the course of implementation of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee resolutions on questions of strengthening labor discipline and reducing losses of work time. It was noted that the proper attention is not yet being given everywhere to questions of strengthening socialist labor discipline. In a number of rayons there are still cases of taking workers away from production for participation in various mass-cultural measures. Considerable losses are allowed in the organization of tourist trips during work time. Despite the high unsubstantiated losses in work time, there is widespread application of overtime.

Investigations have shown that in Vilnius, Kaunas, and in Kaunasskiy, Utenskiy and other rayons, certain enterprises and organizations in the sphere of public services have not reviewed their work schedules and continue to work without consideration for the interests of the workers.

Shortcomings in planning, material-technical supply and in the organization of transport work also have a negative effect on strengthening labor discipline.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro noted the inadequate work performed by the party, professional unions, Komsomol organs and economic managers in this regard, and has called upon them to thoroughly analyze the questions associated with further strengthening labor discipline and with better application of work time, and to keep these questions under strict control.

The meeting also examined the results of socialist competition between the rayons in the field of animal husbandry for the first quarter of 1985, as well as a number of questions associated with the socio-political and cultural life of the republic.

Construction Organization Activity Reviewed

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined measures for further improving the activity of construction organizations of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Construction in Vilnius. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on this question.

The resolution noted that in the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Vilnius organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Construction performed a considerable volume of construction-installation work, met the plans for commodity building production, and ensured the operational introduction of all the most important production capacities, residential houses and facilities of social-domestic function.

The Ministry of Construction, the Vilnius party gorkom and ispolkom have taken measures to strengthen the building organizations in terms of their work force. They have ensured their greater stability and expanded production base for the Vil'nyusstroy Trust and the Vilnius Base-Model House Building Combine. The Vilnius Administration on Monolith Construction and a specialized administration on construction of communal facilities have been created. A polyclinic for building workers has been provided, their housing provision has been improved, and more favorable living and working conditions have been created for them.

Nevertheless, the Vilnius construction organizations under the Ministry of Construction have not fully met the outlined volumes of construction-installation work in the elapsed years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The party and professional union organizations and the managers of the Vil'nyusstroy Trust, construction administrations and specialized subcontracting organizations have not achieved a noticeable increase in the technical level of construction and on this basis the plan output according to estimated cost of work.

There are still considerable shortcomings in the city's construction organizations in terms of organizing building production, introducing the brigade contract order and other progressive forms of labor organization. There are also shortcomings in adhering to labor and technological discipline, improving the quality of construction, and ensuring the economical and rational expenditure of material resources. Insufficient work is being performed on securing young workers—graduates of vocational-technical schools.

Despite the measures which have been taken, the production capacities of operating enterprises in the construction industry, the machine-worker ratio of contracting and subcontracting organizations and their provision with a work force do not correspond with the volumes of construction-installation work which are increasing every day in the city.

For purposes of ensuring the fulfillment of plans for construction of national economic facilities in the republic's capital, the Vilnius party gorkom has been charged with improving the management of primary party building collective organizations, strengthening their party influence on the activity of building organizations, and raising the level of organizational and mass-political work. The management of the Ministry of Construction, the Vil'nyusstroy Trust, the Vilnius Base-Model House Building Combine, the monolith construction administration, the specialized administration on construction of communal facilities, the specialized subcontracting administrations and their party, professional union and Komsomol organizations have been charged with the responsibility of effectively utilizing internal reserves on the basis of widely expanded socialist competition, improving work organization, securing young builders in production, strengthening labor discipline, ensuring timely operational submission of facilities, fulfilling plans for commodity building production and for the overall volume of construction-installation work, and achieving a significant increase in labor productivity and work quality in 1985-1990, as well as a growth in the program in accordance with the plans for social and economic development of the city.

A number of incentive measures have been outlined which are directed at securing the work force within the city's construction organizations.

The meeting discussed the results of socialist competition between rayons in the sphere of economic development of agriculture and mechanization and electrification of agricultural production for 1984. The appropriate resolutions of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian Republic Council of Professional Unions and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee were approved.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro also examined a number of questions dealing with the socio-political and cultural life of the republic.

12322
CSO: 1800/259

REGIONAL

RSFSR OBKOMS ON CADRE PROBLEMS

Bashkir Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Strictly and In a Businesslike Manner. Party Obkom Plenums Discuss Work With Cadres in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands")]

[Text] The Bashkir Oblast Party organization is continually improving work relating to the selection, placement and training of cadres. This was stated in a report by M. Sakirov, first secretary of the Party obkom, and in speeches by obkom plenum participants. Quite a few experienced, capable workers are laboring in various sections of the autonomous republic. The Party committees and labor collectives which they head up continually seek to attain positive results.

For example, the Ilishevskiy Raykom of the Party, where T. Rakhmanov is first secretary, was named as one of the best. Thanks to skillful Party guidance this rayon has become a leader in the republic. In the rayon agriculture and animal husbandry are being successfully developed; working and living conditions are improving for rural workers. Enterprises in the oil and oil refining industry have highly skilled cadres at their disposal. A strengthening of its leadership is allowing Glavvostoktruboprovodstroy [Central Administration for Pipeline Construction in Eastern Siberia] to complete ahead of schedule projects that are highly important to the economy.

In recent years the oblast Party organization has taken steps to increase the role of the cadre reserve. From this reserve are promoted 80 percent of the workers on Party committees. The promotion of comrades with long-term prospects to the Party apparatus has proven its value. After they have acquired a certain amount of experience, they are promoted to independent work. For example, in a three-year period 17 persons were sent out as CPSU gorkom and raykom secretaries. Cadre internships are being successfully utilized and advanced training is being improved.

Improvement in cadre work helps to perfect the style and methods of guiding economic and ideological work. In Party committees the number of conferences, meetings and resolutions adopted has decreased, and things have become more businesslike.

Meanwhile there are still quite a few weak spots in cadre work; these are completely intolerable in light of the demands of the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Hurriedness, a lack of careful consideration and acceptance based on questionnaires are often evident in the promotion of people; this leads to mistakes and a rapid rate of cadre turnover. Some administrators do not show the proper initiative and responsibility for their assigned task and fall behind the times. Raykoms and gorkoms and even divisions of the Party obkom sometimes see this but do not resolve problems in time and only devote attention to them after the damage has already been done.

A. Sadretdinov, first deputy chairman of the Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers, and Sh. Gaysin, minister of agriculture, were subjected to serious criticism at the plenum for inefficient utilization of producer goods created in the agricultural sector. Since the beginning of the five-year plan capital investments in this sector have increased by 25 percent, while gross production of goods has decreased by five percent. Of course, one must take into consideration the difficult weather conditions. But that is not where the problem lies. The republic Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan are not ensuring control over the proper utilization of capital investments.

Special attention was devoted to checks on the execution of resolutions adopted and on the work of cadres. We must more quickly expose shortcomings and individual wrongdoers and develop a critical and self-critical spirit and a high standard of mutual expectations.

This is precisely what is lacking in the work of some Party committees. Thus, the bureau of the CPSU's Zianchurinskiy Raykom, after review of the matter of intensifying the struggle against theft of socialist property, two years ago adopted a lengthy resolution. However, subsequently thefts did not decrease, but rather increased. This important resolution was not realized due to a lack of work to carry it out and due to poor supervision.

Individual administrators, making use of the lack of supervision, set out on the path of personal profit, deceive the state and flaunt legal and moral standards. Thus, persons expelled from the Party and facing criminal charges for falsification of records include: Aydagulov and Korzinin, former general directors of the Geofizpribor and Ufimkabel' associations, Filyayev, head of Mobile Mechanized Column #5 of the Bashremstroybyl Trust, Zenin, director of the Ufa Lenin Rayon City Trade Organization for the Marketing of Food Products, Khismatullin, administrator of the Bashspetsstroy Trust and some others. There are cases where officials who have committed serious misdeeds are protected. For example, I. Kulibayev, first secretary of the CPSU's Khaybullinskiy Raykom, was relieved of his duties on this account, and V. Surin, first secretary of the CPSU's Beloretsk Gorkom, was strictly disciplined by the Party for the same reason.

In order to exclude the possibility of various violations, it was noted at the plenum, we must arrange things so that each administrator is constantly under supervision from above and below, on the part of the masses; he should feel his accountability and responsibility not only to those who lead him but also to the primary Party organization and labor collective.

The March CPSU Central Committee Plenum called upon communists and all workers to go to work with renewed energy. Above all it is essential to ensure fulfillment of the plan and obligations for the current year and for the five-year plan as a whole. In February the republic plan for the sale of industrial goods remained unfulfilled by six-tenths of one percent; a total of 44 collectives failed to supply items worth millions of rubles. The greatest lags were permitted in the Soda, Khimprom, Bashkirugol' and Bashkirobuv' associations. A significant number of enterprises did not fulfill contractual obligations. At the plenum it was stated that an urgent task today is to mobilize reserves and make every possible effort to complete that which has not been finished and meet the projected goals by the end of this first quarter.

In the resolution adopted, measures for an all-round improvement of work with cadres were provided for; this will help greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new, important successes.

-- N. Mironov, PRAVDA correspondent

Volgograd Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] In a report by V. Kalashnikov, first secretary of the Volgograd Obkom of the CPSU, and in other speeches it was noted that recently a great deal has been done in the oblast to improve work with cadres. This has wasted no time in making itself felt. The economy is growing stronger and the moral and psychological atmosphere in collectives is improving.

The course has been set toward all-round intensification of public production. For example, in agriculture a scientifically-based system of farming is being applied and land improvement is undergoing widespread development. In the past year alone 30,000 hectares of irrigated land were brought under cultivation by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Once it took several years to bring such a great area under cultivation. This year an additional 40,000 hectares will be irrigated by land improvement workers. Irrigated fields will guarantee the supply of fodder to public livestock breeders and will allow the production of agricultural goods to be sharply increased.

The selection, training and placement of cadres is the most important task of Party committees, as was stated in a plenum speech. Unfortunately there are quite a few miscalculations and errors in this area. The fact that over the past four years more than one-third of all kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors in our oblast have been replaced was a cause of concern for those present. A game of cadre musical chairs will have no positive results.

Plenum participants outlined steps for improving cadre work. It was noted with satisfaction that it is now becoming a rule that each case of replacing a kolkhoz chairman or a sovkhoz director be reviewed in advance at meetings of the obkom secretariat, with the participation of the first secretaries of raykoms. As a result Party committees have a careful, more thoughtful attitude toward transfers, and now see their task not in getting rid of an individual, but rather of helping him get back on his feet.

This, however, as was stated from the plenum podium, must not lead to excessive tolerance when indifferent or morally corrupt persons remain in administrative positions. Such persons should be resolutely gotten rid of.

The fact that not all cases of compromised workers being transferred from one administrative post to another have yet been eliminated was brought up in all its acuteness. At the end of last year the USSR People's Control Committee called the administrators of the Volgogradplodoovokhoz Association to account for a wasteful attitude toward potato storage. Due to their negligence thousands of tons of vegetables were lost. However, V. Sulatskov, the principal wrongdoer, was transferred from the post of director to the post of deputy director.

At the plenum the necessity of avoiding substitutions and more clearly defining the functions of Party and economic organs was noted. U. Kochetov, first secretary of the Volgograd Gorkom of the Party, spoke self-critically in this regard. Workers in the Party apparatus, he said, are forced as before to look after estimates, projects and the obtaining of raw material and needed equipment. The plenum called for this practice to be definitely ended.

At the plenum Kikvidzenskiy, Serafimovichskiy, Novoanninskiy and Chernyshkovskiy rayons were criticized; there the volume of agricultural production has declined over the course of the current five-year plan. In order to justify this, administrators in these rayons refer to difficult climatic conditions, a lack of physical and technical resources and an inadequate supply of cadres to farms. However, their neighbors, under the same conditions, do reach their goals. This means that the problem does not lie with the weather, but rather in the leadership and its style of operation. We must, said those present, increase organization and responsibility for one's assigned task and resolutely combat any manifestations of window dressing, irresponsibility and idle talk, in light of the demands of the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

A real administrator is endowed with the quality of concern for people. However, this has not become the standard everywhere. For instance, in Serafimovichskiy Rayon some administrators are more concerned with the building of personal mansions than with the best interests of their job and expansion of the construction of housing for workers.

Cadre training is a continual process. One must keep a hand on the pulse of real life, expose undesirable tendencies in time and investigate them in time. For instance, workers in the obkom have noticed that quite a few communists are subject to administrative discipline as a result of abuse of their official position. There were 919 such cases in the past year alone. However, more than half of them were not reviewed by primary Party organizations. Speakers said that punishments within a narrow circle do little good and are in conflict with standards of Party living.

In a decision adopted by the plenum, participants assured the CPSU Central Committee of their resolve to fulfill the plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

-- V. Stepnov, PRAVDA correspondent

Irkutsk Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] "A question of particular timeliness for our oblast Party organization is under discussion today," said V. Sitnikov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, in a report. "The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum indicated that one of the basic reasons for the lag in the economy of Irkutsk Oblast is an undervaluation of ideological work in labor collectives and errors in the selection, placement and training of cadres.

As was noted in the report and in discussions concerning it, recently oblast-level and other Party committees have been more deeply studying and more strictly investigating the political, business and moral qualities of administrators; committees are assisting these administrators more. Since the beginning of this five-year plan over 2,000 Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers have undergone retraining. Cadres have been strengthened among heads of obkom divisions and secretaries of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, as well as among those of soviet and economic organs. Almost one-third of a million specialists with higher and secondary education are employed in the economy of the Angara River area. They are capable of resolving the most difficult tasks.

Demands on personnel and their level of responsibility for their assigned tasks are increasing. The Angarsk Gorkom of the CPSU, for example, is constantly active in this area. A comprehensive training program for administrators, engineers and technicians has been prepared and is now being implemented. Experienced production leaders are in charge of their young colleagues.

"Communist enterprise executives give an accounting of their fulfillment of Party charter and work duties," said at the plenum B. Bludov, general director of the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association. "A dependable cadre reserve has been established and studies and internships set up for it."

The Ust'-Kut Gorkom is doing skillful work with its personnel. In this severe northern territory dozens of BAM units were formed and the proper conditions for construction workers created. The result: the Irkutsk section of the railroad was put into operation more than a year ahead of schedule. The best construction workers on the Baikal-Amur Main Line were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Among these was I. Panchukov, first secretary of the Ust'-Kut Gorkom of the CPSU.

Increasing the professional and ideological and political level of cadres and sharply increasing demands on them yields positive results in the socioeconomic development of the oblast.

At the same time, a great deal was said at the plenum with regard to shortcomings. It was acknowledged that the CPSU obkom bureau is still allowing errors in cadre work. Some of the new heads of obkom divisions, secretaries of the gorkom and raykoms and other administrators still have not fully justified the trust placed in them. A number of enterprises are not fulfilling

state plans. One enterprise in two falls short of goals for delivery of goods; one in four does not fulfill plans for the growth of labor productivity. Rural workers have, in the course of four years, run up debts to the state in the amount of over 40,000 tons of meat and 100,000 tons of milk. Lags in the construction and the timber and wood processing industries have not been eliminated. Scientists of the branch of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, industry institutes and VUZ's are not making a satisfactory contribution to scientific and technical progress.

Not all administrators are true to their word. Some give confident assurances and generously make promises; when put to the test these turn out to be just empty words. For instance, F. Kagan, chief engineer of Bratskgesstroy, assured higher authorities: we will fulfill the plan for the construction of an important project! He did not keep his promise. The Party committee remained indifferent. The following case was also mentioned: this winter a flood of messages came from Cherekhovo concerning the poor supplying of water and heat. The oblispolkom had actually already adopted a resolution on the matter in question in 1982. Neither the oblispolkom nor the Cherekhovo Gorispolkom saw to its implementation. We must more resolutely combat manifestations of window dressing and empty promises and work to achieve complete implementation of that which is proposed.

The decision of the Committee for Party Control under the CPSU Central Committee, which exposed violations of standards of Party living and socialist legality during examination of materials relating to criminal suits concerning large-scale thefts in the special administration of Bratskgesstroy, served as a serious lesson for the oblast Party organization. The speaker recalled this fact: four years ago the obkom bureau discussed the question of the work of the Bratsk Gorkom of the CPSU with cadres. The instructions of the bureau at that time were not carried out, leading to new, overt violations. Now a fundamental resolution concerning the elimination of shortcomings in work with administrative cadres and violations of standards of Party life and legality has been adopted. It was discussed in all Party organizations in the oblast. A. Elokhin, first secretary of the Bratsk Gorkom of the CPSU, V. Korshunov, chairman of the gorispolkom and other compromised individuals have been relieved of their duties as a result of gross abuses.

The Irkutsk Gorkom of the CPSU was subjected to criticism at the plenum; this gorkom frequently recommends people for responsible posts without profoundly studying their political, vocational and personal qualities. Then it often becomes necessary to either discipline or else replace the "promotees." Hurriedness and excessive lenience are often permitted when penalties are lifted. Not long ago the bureau of the gorkom lifted penalties from 20 communists at the same time, in a single session.

Sometimes unworthy workers are transferred from one post to another. A. Etingov, who had been subjected to strict Party discipline and relieved of his responsibility as general director of Oblteploenergo, was one month later appointed deputy chief of the oblast municipal services administration. Later he was appointed director of a beer plant. He was given a severe sentence for financial violations. Nevertheless, soon thereafter this "official" turned up in

the position of acting deputy chief of the oblast administration of the food industry.

In a resolution adopted by the obkom plenum it was noted that, guided by the decisions of the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, communists in all sectors are urged to serve as an example of the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of the Motherland and to greet the 27th Party Congress in a worthy manner.

-- V. Ermolayev, PRAVDA correspondent

Perm' Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Greater Initiative and Businesslike Work. Plenums of Party Obkoms Discuss Cadre Work In Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands"]

[Text] Good reports are heard in the Kama River area concerning the collective of the Motorostroyitel' Association imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov. It works steadily and meets its plan goals every year.

"The secret of our successes lies in the fact that everyone here has a fully responsible attitude toward the assigned task in his sector," said B. Konoplev, first secretary of the Perm' Obkom of the Party, at the plenum.

Party committees in the oblast regard cadre work as their most important task. Just recently in meetings of the CPSU obkom bureau practices in the selection and reinforcement of responsible workers in the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes were analyzed in detail and reports from the administrators and Party committee of the Perm' Polytechnical Institute were heard concerning improvement in the quality of specialists' training; the Chaykovskiy Silk Fabrics Combine reported on participation by administrators in political educational work.

A great cadre potential has been created in our oblast. Of the 2,600 administrators approved by the Party obkom, almost all are agricultural specialists. Over 70 percent of them have advanced training, and 289 persons possess a Party political education in addition to specialized training.

However, life does not stand still. As was noted at the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in order to reach new frontiers it is essential to continue to increase the demands on and the responsibility of each person for fulfillment of his assigned task and evince a Leninist working style.

If one evaluates the work of the oblast Party organization in the spirit of these requirements, then one must admit that the work is far from complete, said both the speaker and those participating in discussions. Why do collectives obtain varying results under identical conditions? How can one explain the fact that the fervor has lessened in the struggle to improve discipline, organization and order? One must seek the causes primarily at the level of cadre work and in the style and methods of their activity.

Such cases as these were brought up: over the past two years more than 600 persons who had been approved by the obkom have switched administrative posts; of these, 44 were relieved of their duties either for being incapable of managing or for compromising themselves. In the same period 312 responsible workers who had been approved by Party gorkoms and raykoms were dismissed for unseemly acts. Such failures, as was stated in a plenum speech, became possible due to hurriedness in the nomination of future organizers. A fleeting acquaintance with data gathered from questionnaires takes the place of genuine study of their political and business qualities.

The price of cadre mistakes is rather high. Thus, S. Nakonechnyy was appointed to the post of general director of the Sil'vinit Association in the city of Solikamsk. His inability to work with people and his attempts to solve complex problems on his own, ignoring specialists' opinions, caused many of them to leave the enterprise and undermined labor and production discipline. As a result, the association is presently in a slump.

Our oblast has been subjected on more than one occasion to justified criticism by the Party's Central Committee on the grounds of quick turnover among kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhos directors. At present the situation has improved somewhat, affirmed the speakers. However, it is too early to let down our guard. As before we are observing great fluidity among farm administrators in Bardymskiy, Elovskiy, Bol'shesosnovskiy, Karagayskiy and Uinskiy rayons. This personnel merry-go-round has no positive results. For instance, in Karagayskiy Rayon there are almost no specialists with higher education left at the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhos. This becomes obvious in the results of the work of kolkhozes. Thus, the average milk yield per grass-fed cow in the rayon last year was significantly lower than during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans.

It was noted at the plenum that these cases bespeak the fact that the secretariat of the Party obkom and its divisions for agriculture and the food industry are permitting serious miscalculations in cadre work in this sector. The oblast agro-industrial council, headed by V. Kazantsev and B. Levin, is also failing to address these matters.

The administration of Glavzapaduralstroy (chief: M. Omel'chak) was subjected to severe criticism at the plenum. Though it has both experienced personnel and the special Orgtekhstroy Trust at its disposal, the collegium of the main administration devotes scant attention to the task of increasing the technical equipping of production facilities and improving labor and administrative organization. In sum, the growth rate for labor productivity here during the current five-year plan was one-half of the planned rate. One of the basic reasons for this is the lack of demands on subdivision administrators, as well as an irresponsible attitude toward direct obligations on the part of production organizers themselves.

The plenum noted with concern the slackening of control over the work of cadres on the part of some Party committees and attempts to shield some already penalized workers from criticism by communists. They particularly like to take guilty administrators "under their wing" in the Party's Perm', Kungur and Solikamsk gorkoms and the Berezovskiy and Ocherskiy raykoms.

13 June 1985

Workers of the Western Urals face weighty tasks. Many industrial enterprises did not meet two-month plan goals for the sale of goods and violated contractual obligations with regard to deliveries. In order to make up for lost time and successfully complete the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is essential that reserves for growth in production efficiency be found in every collective and in every workplace and then put into use. Above all it is necessary to reinforce discipline in every way possible, develop initiative and increase effectiveness in all sections; the responsibility of each individual for his assigned task must be increased.

Plenum participants outlined measures to improve cadre work and affirmed that communists in the Kama River area will make every effort to fulfill state plans and obligations and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

-- S. Ryabov, PRAVDA correspondent

Voronezh Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] In his report to the plenum V. Ignatov, first secretary of the Party obkom, mentioned that at one time the oblast Party organization had been subjected to serious criticism on the grounds of shortcomings in its cadre work. At that time this matter was reviewed by a special obkom plenum. Now, summing up the results, one reaches the conclusion that by and large Party committees have reacted to the criticism in a businesslike manner. All gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, and three-quarters of them are agricultural and industrial specialists. More than half of them have either completed or are currently studying in Party VUZ's.

At the plenum quite a few examples of thoughtful, painstaking cadre work were presented. Such work ensures that people who are comprehensively trained, have organizational flair and possess a high level of business and moral qualities will fill responsible positions in production work. Thus, L. Kudryavtsev, director of a synthetic rubber plant, related that the bases for resolving chemists' cadre problem have been a systematic approach, long-range planning, efficient work with the reserve and widescale involvement of the public in this area. During this five-year plan 123 persons were promoted from among the 194 reserve candidates. Here one begins to get acquainted with a detachment of aspiring young specialists while they are still studying in a VUZ or tekhnikum. The reward for these efforts comes in the successful functioning of the collective and in a considerable reduction in cadre turnover.

M. Savinkova, a welder in the Elektronika Association, said in a speech to the plenum that the decisive role in the selection and placement of cadres belongs to communists, and that a great deal depends upon the fighting spirit of primary Party organizations. While taking part in the work of the commission on preparations for the Party assembly, she encountered cases of formalism in job certification and considered it necessary to bring this matter up for discussion. She herself participated in the adoption of measures and made sure of their effectiveness.

While giving the successes already attained their due, the first secretary and other speakers at the same time indicated that there are still many shortcomings and omissions in cadre work. If control on the part of the obkom were stricter and executive discipline greater locally, then the workers of the Levoberezhnyy and Verkhnemamonskiy Party raykoms would not be so zealously engaged in the unwarranted substitution of executives. Nothing but harm will come of the devotion of the heads of the Party's Girbanovskiy and Novousmanskiy raykoms to meetings and conferences including the "dressing down" of administrators. The Polgorenskiy and Rep'yevskiy raykoms are completely unable to refrain from interfering in the most minute workings of farms -- for any reason at all they send commissioners to the scene.

Wastefulness, lack of accounting and control and serious violations of technical, plan, financial and labor discipline were for a long time the hallmarks of operations at the aluminum structures plant. Aksenov, the former plan director, and the Party committee attempted to compensate for complete helplessness in work organizations with shake-ups of specialist cadres. All of this was done in plain view of the Zheleznodorozhnyy Raykom and Voronezh Gorkom of the Party, which in this case found themselves in the unenviable role of passive spectators.

This sort of miscalculations in cadre work made itself evident by the fact that our oblast is realizing poorly plans for the introduction of new technology. In almost one enterprise in four the growth rate of salaries exceeds the growth rate for labor productivity. Job certification and rationalization are not being conducted actively enough. In this connection plenum participants spoke of the necessity of decisively increasing control by Party organizations over the formation of engineering services and the creation of the necessary conditions for them to work productively. It is also necessary to increase the responsibility of specialists for the implementation of technological policy.

The damage which can be caused on the job by a falsely selected administrator was graphically illustrated in the report. For five years the Semilukskiy Raykom of the Party felt that Kurilkin, chairman of the Pobeda [Victory] Kolkhoz, was suited to his position. And what happened? The "legacy" of this chairman, who was fired in the end, was 2.6 million rubles of farm debts. Six sorry excuses for administrators were dismissed over the past two years in Paninskiy Rayon. But once upon a time someone vouched for them, and someone recommended them. Plenum participants placed particular emphasis on responsibility for recommendations and selection of cadres.

A long conversation took place on the subject of the ideological tempering of administrators and of increased attention to violations of moral standards.

The improvement of cadre work acquires particular significance in light of the decisions of the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum, it was noted in the speeches. Success is determined primarily by an increase in demands on individuals and in responsibility for one's assigned task. In the resolution which it adopted, the plenum outlined measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings revealed. It was decided to organize work in such a way that all areas of production will get into the rhythm of the annual plan and do everything possible to successfully fulfill five-year plan goals and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

-- A. Starukhin, PRAVDA correspondent

Ul'yanovsk Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "With a Sense of Duty. Party Obkom Plenums Discuss Cadre Work in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands"]

[Text] Confirming the continuity of the Leninist principles of the Party's domestic and foreign policy, the special March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum posed new tasks for all Party organizations and communists. They should be an example of the fulfillment of one's civic duty and of conscientious labor for the good of society. It was precisely from these positions that the plenum of the Party's Ul'yanovsk Obkom discussed cadre work. G. Kolbin, first secretary of the obkom, presented a report to the plenum.

In this report it was noted that recently quite a lot has been done in this oblast to improve the training and education of administrators. A coordinating council on cadre work has been established in the Party obkom and is functioning effectively.

Work groups have also been set up in the obkom to resolve the problem of cadres in mass professions. These groups outline measures for the most rational redistribution of labor resources and their efficient utilization in branches of the national economy.

Speeches by plenum participants give evidence of the effectiveness of this work; it has in a large way helped ensure that all industrial enterprises in the cities of Ul'yanovsk and Dimitrovgrad and all construction and installation organizations are fully supplied with manpower.

The results are obvious in other places as well. The following instance was presented at the plenum: in Radishchevskiy Rayon a work group determined the shortage of cadres on each farm, with a breakdown by profession and a source where such cadres could be found. The implementation of the steps taken led to a considerable reduction of the shortage. For the 12th Five-Year Plan the task has been set of fully staffing all agricultural subdivisions.

The outmigration of population has ceased in the majority of the rural rayons in our oblast. Ul'yanovskiy Rayon and subsequently some others have ceased the practice of employing workers from industrial enterprises to harvest crops. The long-range prospects of these first steps are significant. The Party obkom has posed this task: to ensure completely sufficient labor resources for each rayon during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Changes for the better have been achieved in the area of the reinforcement of labor discipline. Last year losses of work time in the oblast decreased by almost 20 percent, and losses due to absenteeism decreased by 14.5 percent. Cadre turnover decreased by one-half of one percent. The same tendencies are taking shape in this final year of the five-year plan.

At the same time there are still quite a few problems in cadre work which require

the closest possible attention. The attention of some enterprise administrators is concentrated on their present affairs; they regard thinking about the long term and about a technical and cadre policy oriented toward tomorrow as a third-rate concern. In order to eliminate this sort of approach to the job, the Party obkom has introduced accounting by administrators concerning their fulfillment of their duties into the operation of Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. A great deal also becomes clearer when employees' work records are revised. This work is being conducted unhurriedly yet systematically, and is yielding valuable results. In the course of this work, for example, S. Petrushkin, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, I. Kistanov, first secretary of the Inzenskiy Raykom of the Party, V. Erofeyev, deputy chairman of the Nikolayevskiy Rayispolkom, and some others were dismissed from their positions.

Strict fulfillment of the Leninist principle concerning the unity of political and economic work is of the greatest importance in cadre work. Proceeding from this, Party committees have conducted systematic work on the ideological tempering of cadres, on reinforcement of state discipline and, in particular, on fulfillment of contract shipment by collectives. As a result the percentage of contractual shipments met rose from 98 to 99.4. Tangible progress, but we cannot be content with this, it was noted at the plenum.

Particular emphasis was placed on the necessity of complete eradication of such phenomena as narrow-mindedness, petty interests and attempts to deceive the state. For example, window dressing and misrepresentation flourished for years in Staro-Kulatkinskiy Rayon. Behind a facade of inflated figures, overlooked mistakes and juggled state accounts, against a backdrop of visible wealth, many administrators here set out on the path of abuse of authority, suppression of criticism, manifestations of toadyism and nepotism. The Party raykom plenum gave a thorough evaluation of all these cases, and proper order is being brought to the rayon. T. Galejev, Party raykom secretary, and A. Bashayev, rayispolkom chairman, were relieved of their duties.

In evaluating work on the selection, placement and training of cadres, plenum participants self-critically noted that this is only the start. A resolution adopted states that the Ul'yanovsk Oblast Party organization will make every possible effort to carry out the decisions of the Party's Central Committee; these decisions are aimed at further development of the masses' creative initiative, reinforcement of order and discipline and an all-round strengthening of the Leninist style of work.

-- V. Shalgunov, PRAVDA correspondent

Vologda Obkom

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The good qualities and the shortcomings of any administrator are most obvious on the job. This thought was the central theme of the report by A. Drygin, first secretary of the Party obkom, and of other speeches by plenum participants. When the name of Hero of Socialist Labor M. Lobytov, chairman of the Rodina [Motherland] Kolkhoz and a person famed throughout the Vologda area, rang out from the podium, the approval of those present could be felt.

A great worker and expert on the land, an enemy of empty words and window dressing and a person with a creative streak, he has headed one of the best farms in the Non-Black Earth Region for over three decades.

The work of A. Ivoditov, chief engineer of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine, E. Stepanov, general director of the Progress Association, and L. Aliyev, head of the Cherepovetsstal'konstruktsiya Trust, was held up as an example to others at the plenum. These people, all of different ages, share the common bond of a responsible attitude toward their job, a feel for innovation and intolerance of slackness and self-conceit. The collectives which they head up are leaders in every area.

The oblast Party organization has trained quite a few such administrators. In this regard the plenum singled out the Verkhovazhskiy Raykom of the CPSU. There they boldly avoid excessive turnover and duplication in soviet and economic organs, and at the same time increase control over their work. They study deeply the political and business qualities of cadres as well as their moral image. Trust and assistance are combined with stringent demands. The opinion of the collective and the public are taken into consideration when a person is promoted to an administrative post. The Party aktiv is constantly reinforced by the best urban and rural workers. V. Korobitsyn, first secretary of the raykom, devotes a great deal of time to the selection and training of cadres. Exacting toward others, he himself is an example of modesty and of a great sense of responsibility. He undertakes any job energetically and sees it through to the end.

The Party committees of Vologda and the Sheksninskiy and Vashkinskiy raykoms of the CPSU are working skillfully with cadres. This helps to improve guidance of the economy and put it on the track of intensification. Both the first secretary and others making speeches noted: wherever there are good cadres things go as they should.

At the same time shortcomings in cadre work and ways of eliminating them were discussed. For example, the Party's Kaduyskiy Raykom was subjected to severe criticism. It frequently promotes to responsible posts incompetent and irresponsible persons and, sometimes, persons who abuse their official position. For these reasons 18 administrators were replaced here over the past four years. Among them were A. Naumov, second secretary of the raykom, S. Belozarov, chairman of the rayon consumer union and the directors of several sovkhozes and leading enterprises. All this was the result of miscalculations during the selection of organizers and low standards for them. A. P'yankov, first secretary of the raykom, tolerated the situation and preferred his well-trodden rut.

There are quite a few lagging collectives in our oblast. An analysis has shown that as a rule the reasons for this lie in their administration. Let us take for instance the Cherepovetskiy Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, which was ailing for a long time. Things began to improve there only after the director and chief engineer were replaced with more energetic and better educated specialists. However, this could have been done much earlier.

Profound knowledge of the job is a highly important, but not the only requirement of cadres. A communist administrator must be an example in all areas.

But is this always taken into consideration in the promotion process? Some Party workers give figures for plan fulfillment and tell of technical problems smoothly, without referring to notes. However, concerning administrators' personal qualities and their political and moral image they sometimes reach a judgement on the base of questionnaires. Yet Party work means above all the guidance of people. A routine approach in this matter harms the job. Poor knowledge of cadres leads to sad results. For example, the Cherepovets Gorkom recommended V. Sokolov for the post of deputy chairman of the gorispolkom without first properly studying him. The proper supervision of his work was also lacking. It became necessary to remove him from his job on the grounds of his repeated abuse of his position. Yu. Shanin, chairman of the Ustyuzhenskiy Rayispolkom, was dismissed for the very same reason.

G. Chernyayev, blast furnace attendant at the Cherepovetsk Metallurgical Combine, spoke of the great responsibility of communists for order in production. The fourth blast furnace, where he works, is the best of its furnace type in the country.

"Party members get a great deal of credit for this," said the worker. "This is how I see things: if each of us, whatever post he holds, will be an example of conscientiousness, then this will lift up those who work alongside."

V. Babkin, director of the Ammofos Association, continued this train of thought. This winter interruptions in the shipment of raw materials and fuel often occurred. Electric power was shut off. There were not enough rail cars to ship finished goods. Objective difficulties were so evident that it seemed one could hardly think about normal work. But the Party committee mobilized all administrators and rank and file communists, so as to be on top of any situation. They did not listen to excuses of bad weather conditions. The Party committee and administration demanded that a solution be sought in all cases. And it was found. Organizing round-the-clock repairs, they put tank cars which had practically been written off back into service. The irregular arrival of raw materials was compensated for by technical changes devised. Round-the-clock inspections, for which hundreds of communists were recruited, helped lower the number of violations of discipline by one-third. The result exceeded expectations. A total of 20 percent more goods were produced than during the previous winter. The chemists did not permit a single interruption of shipments. All this served as an effective educational factor. The 7,000-worker collective was convinced: with a high level of organization and order one can overcome any difficulties.

The plenum outlined measures to improve the selection, placement and training of cadres and assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all workers of the Vologda Region will greet the 27th Party Congress in a worthy manner.

-- Yu. Zhigaylov, PRAVDA correspondent

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REGIONAL

FIRST SESSION OF ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET OPENS

Soydla Speech

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 pp 1,2

[Speech by deputy A. Soydla; date and place not specified]

[Text] The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, which were held on 24 February, took place everywhere in an organized manner amidst the high political and work activity of the workers.

The elections convincingly demonstrated the true democratic spirit of the Soviet state system, the unity of the party and the people, the Soviet people's unanimous approval and support of the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, and their desire to greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory during the Great Patriotic War and the coming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a fitting manner. Generally speaking, the election results once again confirm the civic maturity and political consciousness of Soviet Estonia's workers.

A total of 1,103,388 people were on the voting list for the elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. A total of 1,103,327 voters, or 99.99 percent of the total number of voters, participated in the elections. A total of 1,102,839 voters voted for the candidates for deputy. This is 99.96 percent of the voters who participated in voting.

In accordance with the Estonian SSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 285 electoral okrugs were formed. Elections were held in all of them. A total of 103 workers, or 36.1 percent of the total number of deputies, were elected deputies to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. There are 41 kolkhoz members among the deputies. This is 14.4 percent of them. Thus, workers and kolkhoz members form more than half of all of the deputies in the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. Among the deputies are scientists, teachers, doctors, writers, painters, composers, artists, press workers, production directors and specialists from the branches of the national economy. Workers from Soviet, state, party, trade union, and Komsomol bodies and servicemen were elected deputies. A total of 192 deputies are CPSU members or candidate members and 93 are non-party members. These figures testify to the indestructibility of the bloc of communists and non-party members.

The election of 102 women to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet is convincing evidence of the true equality of Soviet women and their large role in solving economic and social construction tasks in our republic and in directing the state and society. This represents 35.8 percent of the total number of deputies.

Different population age groups are represented in the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet; 56 individuals, or 19.6 percent, are 30 years old or less. A total of 42 of these are Komsomol members.

Among the deputies there are 186 Estonians, or 65.3 percent; 75 Russians, or 26.3 percent; and 24 other nationalities. These figures are convincing evidence of the people's friendship and an expression of the CPSU Leninist nationality policy that is being carried out in the Estonian SSR.

The deputies to the republic's Supreme Soviet are noted for a high educational level. A total of 149 deputies or 52.3 percent, have a higher education; 127 deputies — a secondary education; and 27 deputies have a scientific title.

The fact that 184 deputies have been awarded Soviet Union decorations and medals, Comrade A. Meri has been conferred the honorable title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" and Comrades K. Ird, N. Dmitriyev, R. Mannov, and Kh. Koppel' — the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" testifies to the great authority of the elected deputies and their services to the state and society.

It is important to point out that newer and newer representatives of the workers are undergoing a great school for managing the state within the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. Thus, the membership of the Supreme Soviet was refreshed by 64.6 percent during the elections to the 11th Convocation of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The presented data on the composition of the 11th Convocation of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet testifies that the deputies, who were elected to the highest body of state power in the republic, will undoubtedly be able to skillfully solve all questions, which are within the competence of the republic's highest body of state power, and successfully implement the policy of the Communist Party and those critical tasks which have been assigned to us by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech during the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Based on Article No 98 of the Estonian SSR Constitution and the documents that were received from the Central Electoral Commission for Elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, the Credentials Commission checked the commissions of the deputies elected in all of the electoral okrugs for elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. The Credentials Commission determined that the elections had taken place in complete compliance with the constitution and the election law in all 285 electoral okrugs.

All of the letters and statements, which arrived in the Central Electoral Commission on matters pertaining to the elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, were examined in a timely fashion. Based on them, the necessary steps were taken and comprehensive replies were given. The Central Electoral Commission and the Credentials Commission did not receive any complaints casting doubt on the election of any deputy.

The Credentials Commission recommended that the authority of the 285 deputies, who were elected on 24 February in all electoral okrugs and who were registered by the Central Electoral Commission for Elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, be recognized.

A decree on the recognition of the authority of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies, who were elected from the 285 electoral okrugs, was unanimously adopted.

The session moved on to discuss the second item on the agenda. The floor was given to deputy K. Vayno (Kokhtla-Yarveskiy - Komsomolskiy Electoral District No 97), first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Vayno Speech

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Speech by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; date and place not specified]

[Text] The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium headed by A. F. Ryuytel' worked actively and purposefully over the course of the past years and successfully solved many important and urgent questions concerning the republic's life and state and economic organizational development. Today, permit me to ardently and heartily thank in the name of the Estonian Communist Party's Central Committee the deputies and Presidium members of the last convocation of the republic's Supreme Soviet for the large amount of strenuous and useful work that they have performed.

Dear Comrades! Deputies to the 11th Convocation of the Supreme Soviet! Permit me also to congratulate all of you from the bottom of my heart on your election to the highest body of state power in the republic and to wish you success in that great and critical work which lies ahead. Permit me to wish you persistence and high principles in carrying out the important and responsible state and public duties that have now been imposed on you. We hope that all of you will justify the high trust of the electors by all of your work.

We have quite a few matters in front of us. As Comrade N. S. Gorbachev said during the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the times require strenuous creative work. It is especially necessary to prepare for the 27th party congress in a fitting manner and to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plans, thereby insuring a confident start for the next five-year plan.

A great deal of work in further improving the people's prosperity and in solving the social and economic tasks, which are coming to a head, lies in front of us. It is necessary to take effective steps to introduce order and organization into all areas of life, to strengthen our socialist laws, and to purify reality of any encroachments onto the interest of society and its citizens.

In this regard, new and even more critical and serious tasks face the republic's Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, which we have begun to elect. Permit me to express the conviction that the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, its bodies and all of its deputies will be equal to the assigned tasks and will exercise their high powers successfully and with a great deal of responsibility.

Comrade K. Vayno introduced for the session's review the proposal of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which had been supported by the party group and the Council of Elders of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, to elect Comrade A. Ryuytel' (Nyoskiy Electoral Okrug No 253) chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium again.

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN LOCAL 'NOMENKLATURA' DETAILED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 31-35

[Article by Yu. Niysuke, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom: "To Listen to the Word from the Workers' Midst"]

[Text] "The strength of a leader lies in the ability to fuse together official authority and personal authority," said comrade K. U. Chernenko at a meeting with voters. Party and state cadres gain the sympathy and respect of the masses, above all, in the living public enterprise, and they conquer through their energy and knowledge, their personal example and conduct, which is free of everything that offends the moral feeling of man."

The party has always taught and teaches us to see the key problem in personnel. The experience of the leadership of the Rakvereskiy Rayon again and again confirms that the correct selection, placing and training of personnel is the main thing in our forward movement. From practice one can cite quite a few examples of the rapid improvement of production indicators after a new manager was sent to a farm or to an enterprise. In so doing, all the other leading workers continued to work in their posts, and at first the producer goods did not increase.

In these cases, a decisive role was played by a capable manager, who was able to mobilize the collective, someone who was enterprising and not afraid of a production risk, and, what is the main thing, someone who was attentive to people and exacting in regard to himself and those subordinated to him.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of the Leadership Personnel of the Estonian SSR in Political and Educational Work Among the Workers", it is stated: "The party committees, the primary party organizations, and the leadership are obligated to make skillful use of the rich arsenal of means, forms and methods of organizational and ideological work for the mobilization of the labor collectives for the utmost intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and for the realization of the Food and Energy Programs."

The nomenklatura of the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom includes 493 leading party, Soviet, and economic workers. These are personnel of the highest link. Apart from them, hundreds more engineers, agronomists, livestock engineers, technicians, foremen and brigade leaders are employed in the management of the economy, the organization of labor, and the political education of the workers.

Our leadership personnel is called upon to secure the coordinated daily work of 15 sovkhoses, 10 kolkhozes, 16 head industrial enterprises, 12 transportation and 6 construction organizations, 14 shops, 11 trade and public catering enterprises, 40 schools and 33 cultural institutions, and the clear-cut organization of the activity of 40,000 workers of the rayon, to be well-informed about the joyful events and the concerns in the personal life of people, and to devote itself to the questions of the training of the future personnel. The latter presupposes direct participation in the education of the young people who are studying and the utilization of the rich experience of the veterans of labor in the solution of production and ideological questions. This is what guarantees the consistent movement forward and the fulfillment of the state plan.

One of the largest in our republic, the Rakvereskiy Rayon, with its population of 78,000, is making its contribution to the realization of the state plans of the 11th Five-Year-Plan. In 1983, the head industrial enterprises and shops turned out production valued at 282 million rubles. On the 106,000 hectares of being worked, 116,900 tons of milk, 30,400 tons of meat, and 98 million eggs were produced and sold to the state. All in all, 158 million rubles worth of agricultural products were sold and profits of 44 million rubles were obtained.

An important place in the economic life of the rayon, along with industry and agriculture, belongs to transportation, especially the railway junction Tapa. The annual volume of construction and assembly work of the construction organizations amounts to about 20 million rubles, and every year 28-30 million rubles in capital investments are developed. The retail commodity turnover exceeds 110 million rubles.

The problems of the multi-sector economy and the social life of the rayon are complex enough. One can cope with them satisfactorily only on the condition that the raykom of the party succeeds in mobilizing for their solution the rayon party organization consisting of 4,150 communists, the local Soviets and their 850 deputies, the public organizations, the leading workers and through them all workers.

In the rayon the cadres of all levels are basically business-like, honest and authoritative. 90 percent of the leading workers of enterprises and farms have risen from the ranks in the collectives of our rayon. But this must not incline us to a placid style. Success accompanies a leader only when he analyzes everyone of his steps self-critically. Arrogance and disdain for the opinion of others quickly alienate a leader from the collective.

We are far from thinking that in the Rakvereskiy Rayon there are without exception almost ideal leaders. Everyone of them has shortcomings, the one more so, the other less so. The duty of the party organization is to work precisely with the personnel which we have at our disposal, and to attain the goals that have been set with all educational means.

Of the leading workers which belong to the nomenklatura of the party raykom, 90 percent are members of the CPSU. The majority of them went through the first

school of administration in the Komsomol, where they mastered the requirements of discipline characteristic of political organization. The educational level of the leaders of the highest link, especially their vocational training, has grown immeasurably. Now only 73 party and economic officials in responsible positions have merely a general secondary education. For comparison it may be noted that in 1958 there was not a single specialist with higher education in the apparatus of the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom. Now all of them have it, with the exception of four responsible officials.

"To manifest greater independence at all levels, to boldly conduct searches, to take, if necessary, a justified risk in the name of the increase of the efficiency of the economy and the growth of the well-being of the people--this is what we expect of our economic cadres," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade K. U. Chernenko, pointed out at the extraordinary February Plenum of the Central Committee.

The Buro of the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom takes this requirement into account in the selection and placing of leaders of the highest level. Work with cadres requires consistency and expediency. An insufficiently thought-out decision in the selection of a leader calls forth a feeling of uncertainty. It would be mistaken to keep an incompetent director lacking initiative, and also to remove --upon his first failure--a leader who has taken a risk.

It is already many years that the Motor Depot No 2 has been headed by the communist V. Lykhmus. We knew him as an energetic manager and believed that he was able to lead the collective into the front ranks. However, because of little experience in human relations, conflicts with his subordinates arose in his enterprise in the beginning. Although dissatisfaction was expressed, above all, by those who had no taste for putting things in order, we nevertheless in a comradely manner pointed out to the director his mistakes in human relations, having at the same time supported his exactingness. V. Lykhmus changed the style of his work and is now a respected manager.

Together with the increase of the educational level and skills of the leadership, personnel stability is growing. 40 percent of them have been in management work for 10 or more years. The age of 60 and more percent of the managers is 30 to 50 years. An analysis permits us to draw the following conclusion: Stable personnel appears when the leaders of production skillfully combine coordinated organization of labor with political and educational work among the workers.

The Vinni Base-Demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum for already 25 years has been headed by the Hero of Socialist Labor, Kh. Kallaste. The experience acquired by him in his time in party work helps him in his daily affairs. He remembers how many years ago the milk yields in the sovkhoz began to decline. The production managers sought a way out of the situation and tried to attain a change through their efforts, but without results. Then the director turned to the secretary of the sovkhoz party committee, A. Kondoya, having declared that only with the assistance of the party organization is the collective able to improve the situation. The director was not mistaken.

I remember another situation from the same farm. The circumstances of the

personal life of one of the candidate members of the CPSU made his participation in the work of the party organization difficult. We asked the member of the Party Raykom Buro, Kh. Kallaste, to investigate the essence of the question and achieved positive results. It was gratifying to ratify the decision concerning the acceptance of that candidate as a member of the party at the session of the Raykom Buro. The question may arise, are there not embellishment and exaggeration in my story about this administrator? I will not conceal the fact that Kh. Kallaste, as everyone of us, is not devoid of human weaknesses and shortcomings, for example, sometimes he is too hot-tempered and abrupt. But nevertheless, this cannot shake our confidence in his outstanding abilities as a leader. I repeatedly had occasion to hear with what heart-felt attention he related himself to the concerns of simple toilers. For this reason it can be safely asserted that work in "Vinni" under the command of Kh. Kallaste serves as a good school for every future leader.

"Vinni is a model farm not only in the organization of labor, but also in the arrangement of the political education of the workers. The sovkhoz party organization is the base organization in the training of the party aktiv and the leadership of the rayon. According to a practice that has developed, every newly elected secretary of a party organization of any farm is sent to the secretary of the party committee of the Vinni Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, A. Kondoya, to work on probation. This is very fruitful because the beginning secretary not only gathers the experience of daily party work there, but also receives a multitude of practical suggestions and advice from a senior colleague with a quarter-of-a-century length of service in the leadership of a party organization. In our republic nine former specialists from the Vinni Base-Demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum are working as directors of sovkhozes or chairmen of kol-khozes.

In the Rakvereskiy Rayon, there are many capable production leaders. The chairman of the Ukhtna Kolkhoz, A. Koovits, the director of Motor Depot No 21, R. Toym, the director of the Sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son, V. Lekhtla, the director of the Rakvere Production Association of the ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies], V. Mandel, the director of the Rakvereskiy Regional Forest Administration, S. Nymme, and others, who began their labor activity after the Great Patriotic War and were hardened in political struggle, belong to the same generation as Kh. Kallaste. Each one of them has his own style of work.

The greatest effect is produced by an individual approach to every toiler and the formation of his outlook in daily work. The Rakvereskiy Party Raykom has always proceeded from the requirement that an attentive and solicitous attitude to people with exacting standards should be combined. You see, people are different. Knowing their characters, we consider, for example, whether it is judicious, if there is a need for criticism, to criticize this or that worker at a meeting or rather talk with him confidentially.

V. Lekhtla has been the director of the Sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son since 1952. After the merger of the Salla Sovkhoz with the farm, we expected a rapid effect from this reorganization. However, years went by, and our expectations were not justified. We could have asked the director in all strictness about the inadequate organizational work, but we restrained ourselves, for we had known him

already for many years. More than once we talked with him individually, gave him advice, and acquainted him with the experience of other merged farms. Now it is gratifying to see that the Sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son is once again going uphill.

In the political education of the workers, a great role is played--along with the most outstanding leaders, by the foremen and brigade leaders, who are in direct charge of production, are personally acquainted with every worker, and know in what way to encourage him or how to solve problems relating to his family.

In the Rakvereskiy, in the Estonian Department of the Railway, Tapa R. Linkyavichyu⁹, the brigade leader of a youth brigade of engine-drivers of a locomotive depot, is well known. He is a genuine instructor, friend and comrade for all members of the brigade, which brings together young people of four nationalities. With great understanding and responsibility, the collective perceives the tasks of the railway workers in regard to the timely transportation of national economic freight and the better utilization of the rolling stock.

We are attentively following the work of the largest dairy complex in the rayon--the Rakkeskay Farm of the Sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son, which is directed by the communist E. Tikerber. The collective of the farm took shape during the years which are memorable for the rural toilers in regard to unfavorable weather conditions. It is gratifying to see how the collective is being rallied through the joint efforts of the manager and the party group of the farm and how the results of the labor are improving.

In this farm, the communist E. Sakkol, a deputy of the ESSR Supreme Soviet and hero mother, is the leader of a brigade. The local collective headed by her invariably distinguishes itself in cases when it is necessary to mobilize people to overcome difficulties. In short, E. Sakkol is a good brigade leader as well as a solicitous mother of her 13 children.

The knitting section of the textile shop of the Rakvere Association of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Society is directed by the communist L. Bender. Thanks to the skillfully arranged internationalist education, a friendly, multinational collective has formed here. The women workers always cope with the production tasks, being simultaneously solicitous housewives and mothers, which is also very important for society.

Unfortunately, one can also cite examples where the foremen and brigade leaders do not attain order and discipline and try to receive more for their work than they deserve, and, worst of all, organize drinking-bouts with the workers.

In light of the decisions of the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, we have critically analyzed the measures for strengthening discipline and the reinforcement of the moral training of the workers, which were taken in the labor collectives, including small ones. Managers who did not keep pace with the requirements of the time were removed.

During the coming year, 30 years will have passed since the beginning of my work in the rayon link, at first in Komsomol, then Soviet and party work. In connection with this, I remember how I managed to begin to lead a brigade. This happened to me somehow unexpectedly, when I was only 17 years old. To this day, I remember not without shame my sins of those days against the elementary truths of management. But one truth I acquired for my entire life: If you don't know how, if you are having a difficult time, consult with the workers, respect the wisdom of the toiler who has experienced life.

"To listen to the word from the workers' midst, from the forward positions of the socialist construction, and to hold counsel with the people of labor--this must today, too, be the first obligation and the deep internal need for every communist-manager," comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This requirement does not contradict the principle of one-man management. The person who is confirmed in the position of director or foreman does not have the right to forget for a minute the significance of dealing with people and the necessity to consult with workers.

To manage the Rakvereskiy Regional Forest Administration, whose subdivisions are scattered throughout the entire rayon, only with the aid of orders and commands would be impossible. More than once I happened to observe with what simplicity and tact the director of the Regional Forest Administration, the communist S. Nymme, knows how to deal with the workers. This is what in many respects explains his authority as a manager.

As the secretary of the Party Raykom, I want to touch on still another aspect of personnel training, namely the formation of a reserve of leaders and the guarantee of the continuity of the various generations of cadres. It was already noted above that under the command of the director of the Vinni Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, Kh. Kallaste, quite a few leaders of the highest link grew up. The director of the Rakvere Production Association of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies, V. Mandel, has the same ability to notice around himself and to nurture promising young people.

Unfortunately, it also happens that, after the departure of the chief engineer or the head of the shop, the director suddenly get it into his head that something was done wrong--they say, there is nobody to fill in the vacation, there is nobody to advance from the young people, they are not capable of managing, they say. It is a poor manager who with all his might holds on to his place, does not look into, and, what is more, does not want to look into, present-day problems, and is guided basically by obsolete principles. But in general it happens increasingly rarely that a director comes to the Party Raykom with a request to send additional personnel to his enterprise.

Undoubtedly, every enterprise and every party organization must have a reserve of personnel. But is it reasonable to tell a promising candidate for manager directly about his inclusion in the reserve, is this not a reason for the conceit of some young people? Strained relations in the collective may become the consequence. A director who does not wish to see a promising young competitor side by side with himself will try to humiliate him. On the other hand, a young worker who aspires to rapid advancement may lose the feeling of reality and may not find a place in the collective. As our practice shows, the registration of a certain number of people--a reserve of managers and chief specialists of enterprises and farms, party and Soviet workers, in the Party Raykom is

most expedient. In so doing, the young specialists still are informed about the fact that their advancement in the future is to be expected. They themselves determine to what post they will be advanced and to what collective they will be sent. Life confirms the fact that even in the presence of skillful selection and vision of the future, it is difficult to foresee all personnel problems 5 to 6 years in advance. Nevertheless, such an approach to the reserve of cadres makes it possible to do a better job of preparing young people psychologically for leadership work and, above all, for the overcoming of difficulties.

At meetings with young specialists, the question of their training in regard to the theory of administration arises again and again. It is clearly inadequate, and it is not only the institutions of higher education which must be reproached here. What we need is detailed sociological research, which could help determine how many good engineers, designers or strain testers and how many production leaders with special education must be trained. However, the VUZ, too, must have a clearer concept of the prospects of each one of its pupils, in order to provide him with special training from the fourth grade. Too much time, nerves and effort are required of the young specialist today in order to become an intelligent administrator. Appropriate courses and discussions must only help him to improve his skills.

True, in the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, in the TGU [Tartu State University], and in the ESKhA [Estonian Agricultural Academy] there are departments of economics which train production leaders and economists. Unfortunately, they give to the national economy rather few administrators because primarily girls study in them, who after completing a higher education do not want to accept responsible posts.

To become a good leader of a collective, who secures the fulfillment of the state tasks and is skillful in conducting educational work among his subordinates is much more difficult than it may appear to an outsider. Sleepless nights are inevitable, when you convince yourself of your inability to solve many problems. The beginning administrator cannot manage without such agonizing self-analysis.

Along with individual education, political and economic studies, as well as propaganda through lectures, are an important sector of ideological work. The majority of the propagandists of our political circles are economic managers. The director of the Punane Kunda Cement Plant, the communist A. Rae, also regards work as a propagandist natural and necessary for himself. The commercial director of the Rakvere Production Association of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies, V. Kaskman, the director of the Simuna Sovkhoz, the communist Kh. Yurgen, and the deputy director of the Vinni Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, L. Saluste, are recognized as propagandists in our rayon.

In the collectives, people await with interest lecturers, the well-known specialists and communists; S. Pallon, the chief livestock specialist of the Pydrangu Sovkhoz; T. Parve, the chief veterinary surgeon of the rayon; Y. Reyneberg, the chief agronomist of the Viru Kolkhoz; E. Kukka, the director of the Rakvere-skaya Pervaya Srednyaya Shkola; Kh. Noormetsa, the engineer of the Punane Kundz Plant, and others.

In forming an inclination to labor and in realizing the moral training of people, it is very important to be concerned about the improvement of the conditions of their labor and everyday life and the organization of interesting leisure time, as this is required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of the leadership personnel of the Estonian SSR in the Political-Educational Work Among the Workers".

The administration and party organization of the Punane Kunda Cement Plant and the rayon organs turned out to be in a difficult situation as a result of the tardy renewal of equipment at the enterprise and the inconsistent solution of social problems. The measures that were taken again inspired confidence in the collective in its competence and encouraged young energetic specialists to come to the plant.

Certain successes in the agriculture of the rayon were attained in part also thanks to the proper attention to the social development of the village. The historical centers of Khal'yala, Kadrina and Vyayke-Maar'ya have been transformed, and Vinni, Payusti (the center of the Kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de), Roela, Ukhtna, Tamsalu, etc. have changed beyond recognition. Modern residential houses, cultural and sports complexes create favorable conditions for educational work and for the enrichment of the spiritual life of people.

The new is born with difficulty. Only recently the passions have subsided around the question of why a gymnasium of normal dimensions was built in Vinni, and not in Rakvere. We proceeded here from the task set by the party concerning the eradication of the difference between the life of the village and the city and from the requirement to use funds, earmarked for the comprehensive development of agriculture, for special purpose designation.

The correctness of the decision taken by us was confirmed, as it were, by the fact that in the past year the number of the rural population in the Rakvereskiy Rayon increased by 268 people, with the main part of them being young people. And, you see, it is precisely highly-skilled, young workers and specialists with all-round development, of whom an active position close to life is characteristic, which are needed by the village today.

The workers of our sovkhoses and kolkhoses are in need of a richer spiritual life. For a life full of vitality, high wages and a comfortable apartment are not enough. There has been an increase in the interest in literature, art and music. The peasants actively attend exhibits, theater productions and concerts. There has been an intensification of the attraction towards amateur art activities. In the farms there has been an increase in the number of folk dance circles, orchestras of folk instruments, and variety orchestras distinguished by a high level. Many inhabitants of Vinni, Kadrina, Tamsalu and Khal'yala are enthusiastically engaged in sports.

In order to assist the creation of highly-artistic works of literature on rural subjects, the Kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de established its own literary prize in 1965. Other farms have followed its example. The Vinni Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum awards a prize for the best paintings of rural life, and the Energiya and Viru kolkhoses celebrate the creative successes of the producers and performers of the Rakvere Theater.

Our attainments must not call forth complacency. At present the attention of the rayon party organization and every communist is riveted to the realization of the tasks advanced in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Participation of the Leadership Personnel of the Estonian SSR in the Political-Education Work Among the Workers" and on the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. The party organization of the rayon is intensifying the role of the leaders in the ideological and political education of the workers, realizing that this will be conducive to the purposeful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the June (1983), February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade K. U. Chernenko, and to the closer unity of economic and educational activity. The participation of the leadership personnel in the political-educational work among the workers is inseparably linked with the development of our economy and culture, the increase of the productive and public activity of the collectives, and with the solution of the social and economic tasks confronting us.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 May 85 p 1

[Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan]

[Text] The XXI plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan took place on 18 May in Ashkhabad.

The first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Turkmenistan, M. G. Gapurov, gave a report "On the results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republican party organization."

In the discussions on the report participated: the first secretary of the Chardzhou party obkom, R. Khudayberdiyev; operator in the extraction of petroleum and gas of the oil and gas extraction administration "Kumdagneft'", Kh. Khankuliyev; first secretary of the Tashauz party obkom, B. Atayev; farm chief of the kolkhoz imeni XXII s'yezda KPSS of the Takhta-Bazar rayon, G. Agamuradov; first secretary of the Mary party obkom, Ch. Gedzhenov; chairman of the Turkmen Trade Union Council, O. I. Ishankuliyeva; first secretary of the Sakar party raykom, K. Dzhumayeva; first secretary of the Ashkhabad city party committee, A. Gel'dyyev; chairman of the executive committee of the Krasnovodsk Oblast council of people's deputies, B. Tagandurdyev; president of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, A. G. Babayev; cutter at the Tashauz sewing factory, B. Saitova; TuSSR minister of construction materials industry, V. I. Gladkiy; TuSSR minister of Agriculture, G. Gurbanov.

At the plenum the issue of convoking the regular XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was examined.

The plenum heard the report of second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, A. I. Rachkov, on the process of carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On measures for the further improvement of work with letters and suggestions of workers in light of the decisions of the XXVI congress of the CPSU."

Corresponding resolutions were passed on the issues examined.

The leader of a group of consultants of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, I. A. Shvets, took part in the work of the plenum.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 85 p 1

[Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan]

[Text] The XVII plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan took place 17 May 1985.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Kazakhstan, Comrade D. A. Kunayev on "The results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks of the republican party organization on the implementation of its decisions, a worthy welcome of the XXVII CPSU Congress and on the convocation of the XVI congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan."

In the discussions participated: M. R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of the Kokchetav party obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; V. T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan party obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Ye. N. Auyel'bekov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda party obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; N. Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselingrad obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; T. T. Omarova, tractor operator of the sovkhos "Veselopodol'skiy" Kustanay Oblast; Yu. N. Trofimov, first secretary of the Aktyubinsk obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; M. I. Usov, chairman of the Ural Oblast Executive Committee; O. S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Turgay obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; M. G. Motoriko, minister of agriculture of the Kazakh SSR; S. Kh. Zhdanov, permanent representative of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers; S. P. Kurzhey, general director of the industrial association "Ekibastuzugol"; D. S. Dzhilkibayeva, secretary of the party committee at the Alma-Ata cotton combine imeni 50-letiya Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii; G. Turganbayev, first secretary of the Aksus party raykom of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; I. A. Tyshchenko, director of the fruit and wine sovkhos "Kaplanbek" of Chimkent Oblast.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan passed resolutions, which are published in the press, on the issues discussed.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

REGIONAL

INTERINSTITUTE COUNCIL FOR ESTONIAN, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDIES CREATED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "The Study of Language - at a New Level"]

[Text] One of the tasks in the realization of the school reform stipulates a good command of the Russian language by graduating students of secondary educational institutions with Estonian language instruction. It also stipulates the study of the Estonian language by students in Russian schools. A republic conference, "The Communist Education of Students by Means of Russian and Estonian Languages," which was held in Tallinn, dealt with these problems.

If the main stress used to be basically put on the teaching of languages in the senior classes, much attention is now given to the mastery of skills in Russian conversational speech from childhood. In 1986, 6-year old children will enter all the republic's schools for the first time. Lessons in Russian language are already now being conducted in many kindergartens and pre-schools. The NII [Scientific Research Institute] for Pedagogy of the Estonian SSR has developed materials for the teaching of the Russian language to 6-year old children of Estonian nationality. School textbooks in this discipline for first year students will also soon appear. An edition of a new Russian language textbook for the second year is also being prepared.

An inter-departmental council which coordinates the work of a number of ministries, educational establishments and other institutions has been created in the republic to resolve problems associated with the study of the Estonian and Russian languages in schools and with the training of qualified pedagogical personnel.

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CSO: 1800/239

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BURO DISCUSSES 'KHARAKTERISTIKA' SESSIONS, OTHER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has considered at a regular meeting the results of elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Georgian SSR and the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSRs and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast and local soviets of people's deputies. It was noted that the elections proceeded in the republic in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge and high activity of the voters. They convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of workers, who unanimously supported and approved the political course and practical activities of the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo.

It was proposed that party and soviet organs deeply analyze the results of elections, broadly utilize the experience accumulated in the course of preparing and holding them for further expansion of workers' participation in governing state and public affairs and adopt measures aimed at unconditional fulfillment of voters' mandates.

A report was heard by Comrade Zh. K. Shartava, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on the results of a conference held in the CPSU Central Committee, which considered and approved the work experience of the Georgian party organization in discussion of accounts by communists with confirmation of their party kharakteristika [references]. The manifestation of concern and attention by the CPSU Central Committee to all initiatives and innovations, which are introduced in practice of its own activity by the Georgian Communist Party, was noted with satisfaction. In stressing that this places a great responsibility on party organizations of the republic, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has made it incumbent upon obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to strive in every way possible for raising effectiveness of this form of work, which promotes strengthening of enthusiasm of primary party organizations and of the vanguard role of communists. It is necessary to strive for creating at party meetings conditions for fundamental and frank discussion of accounts by communists and for in-depth and thorough analysis of their professional, political and moral qualities and not to allow formalism and superficiality during examination and confirmation of party references.

After examining the progress in fulfilling the decision on ensuring uninterrupted work of transportation under complicated winter conditions, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee gave a strict party appraisal of activities of supervisors of some ministries, departments and enterprises, which were unable to organize smooth and uninterrupted unloading of railcars on approach lines. Party penalties were imposed on persons who failed to ensure prompt unloading of railcars and thereby have seriously hampered the work of railway transportation. An account of the resolution which was adopted on this question will be published in the press.

During the discussion of information by Comrade Z. G. Bolkvadze, chief of the Gruzryhprom [Georgian Fish Industry] Production Association, it was noted that despite an extremely unfavorable fishing situation, the leadership, the party organization and the entire labor collective of the association are directing their efforts at unconditional fulfillment of the state task by looking for and putting unused reserves in operation.

The Abkhaz and Adzhar Obkoms, the Poti Gorkom, the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics and the Poti Gorispolkom were ordered to provide all-round assistance to collectives of fishing and processing enterprises in successful conducting of the spring fishing season and in fulfilling by them of plans for the first quarter and the concluding year of the five-year plan.

The progress in fulfilling resolutions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers, which provide for realization of the comprehensive program for developing land improvement and raising efficiency of its utilization with the aim of increasing the output of corn seed and fodder, was examined by way of implementing control. It was noted that despite certain positive changes, the work of land improvement specialists of the republic still does not meet the requirements of the October (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 20th plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and is characterized by serious shortcomings and oversights. Supervisors of all services of water resources construction, exploitation of land reclamation systems, scientific research and planning institutions, RAPOs and primary party organizations were ordered to radically reorganize the style and methods of work, to introduce progressive forms of labor and to ensure unconditional fulfillment of tasks with respect to assimilating capital investments, putting irrigated areas in operation, irrigating pastures and raising the quality of land reclamation projects being put in operation.

After hearing a report by Comrade O. G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, on the work being carried out in the republic aimed at preventing the negative consequences of expected spring high water, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee made it incumbent upon the republic extraordinary commission for struggle against floods, party and soviet organs, ministries, departments and supervisors of enterprises, organizations and farms to adopt additional measures to ensure protection of national economic and cultural and domestic service installations, equipment and mechanisms from possible floods.

The Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, after hearing a report by Comrade N. G. Vashadze, minister of the GSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, on the condition of cement deliveries to consumers, found the work being conducted by the ministry in this direction as unsatisfactory. Comrade N. G. Vashadze was reprimanded for the permitted lag in shipment of cement to consumers, for failure to fulfill commitments with respect to ensuring from the beginning of 1985 of plans for the production and delivery of cement and for disrupting the schedule for capital restoration work on furnaces at the Rustavi Cement Plant. He was warned that in the event of failure to fulfill plans for the production and delivery of cement in the future more strict measures will be adopted against him.

For relaxing control over plans for the production and delivery of cement, Comrade T. S. Kavtaradze, instructor of the Construction and Municipal Services Department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received a warning.

The Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee heard a report by Comrade K. N. Goglidze, member of the CPSU and first deputy minister of social security of the GSSR, on the work in improving medical-labor examination by experts. After noting a certain improvement in this sphere of the ministry's activity, the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at the same time noted the still existing facts of unfounded establishment of a disability group and serious shortcomings and oversights in appraising the population's ability to work, clinical examination, treatment and medical rehabilitation of invalids.

Party, soviet and trade union organs, the Ministry of Social Security and other interested departments, administrations of enterprises, organizations, institutions and local party links were ordered to strengthen control over the work of commissions of experts and to concentrate attention on raising good working conditions with high standards of production and on preventing disability by regarding complete elimination of production injuries and occupational diseases as their basic task.

The meeting of the Buro and the Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee also considered other questions of the republic's sociopolitical and socioeconomic life.

9817
CSO: 1830/462

REGIONAL

AZERI LAW-AND-ORDER ORGANS EXAMINE CURRENT SITUATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 1, 2

[AzerINFORM [AZAERBAIJAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY] Article: "Strengthen Socialist Legality and Law-and-Order in Every Possible Way. Republic Conference of Workers of Procuracy Organs"]

[Text] The successful realization of key tasks of economic and sociocultural construction advanced by the party at the contemporary stage is impossible without strict order and organization in all spheres of public life and strengthening of state, labor and planning discipline at all levels. "In view of this," as stressed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the extraordinary March plenum of the party central committee, "resolute measures will continue to be adopted from now on with respect to putting things in order, purging our life of alien phenomena and of any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens and strengthening socialist legality."

The discussion proceeded from this position of party demands at the republic conference of workers of procuracy organs, which was held on 15 March in the club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and discussed the condition of the struggle against crime and violation of the law in 1984 and measures for raising the level of procuratorial supervision. Participating in it were supervisory workers of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice, the Supreme Court, party and soviet organs and people's control and scientists-jurists.

In the presidium were Comrades K. M. Bagirov, Z. M. Yusif-Zade and G. Sh. Efendiyev; N. A. Bazhenov, first deputy procurator general of the USSR; S. M. Guseynov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; members of the collegium of the Azerbaijan Procuracy; and supervisory workers of the republic's law protection organs.

A report was delivered by I. A. Ismailov, procurator of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Participating in the debate were A. A. Aliyev, procurator of Baku City; Sh. G. Rzayev, Azerbaijan transportation procurator; A. A. Abbasov and Ya. S. Yusifov, department chiefs of the procuracy of the republic and secretary of the party organization; E. A. Alekperov, procurator of the Nakhichevan ASSR; E.A. Fataliyev,

procurator of Kirovabad City; A. R. Aliyev, procurator of Sumgait City; K. A. Sarkisyan, deputy procurator of NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast]; and I. I. Gaibov, deputy chief of the Procuracy Administration of the republic.

The conference was addressed by N. A. Bazhenov, first deputy procurator general of the USSR.

The conference results were summed up by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

It was pointed out at the conference that law protection organs play an important role in absolute observance of socialist legality and prevention of violations of the law and bear the main burden in the fight against most dangerous crimes. The condition of law protection activity has a direct effect upon the results in fulfilling socioeconomic development plans.

The economy and law-and-order are inseparable from each other. The active and purposeful work of the republic's party organization during the seventies--eighties, the resolute and uncompromising struggle against theft of socialist property, bribery, upward distortion of achieved results and other negative phenomena and antipodes of socialist ethics and morality and the assistance and participation in it of workers masses have made it possible to create a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in the republic, under whose conditions labor is becoming creative and efficient.

Workers of the procuracy and other law protection organs of Azerbaijan worked strenuously last year to ensure observance of socialist legality, public law-and-order and protection of Soviet citizens' rights. Participation in sociopolitical work, including in propagandizing of the law has contributed to educating citizens in a spirit of profound respect for the law and observance of norms of communist morality and rules of socialist community. The procuracy's activity was coordinated with organizational measures of party, soviet, economic and public organizations, and the materials of the procuratorial-investigatory practice were used more actively in improving prevention of violations of the law.

An important role in ensuring a comprehensive approach to the struggle against crime is played by the republic council for prevention of violations of the law of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and corresponding councils of the oblast, city and rayon party committees. The recommendations worked out at a party aktiv meeting of Azerbaijan have contributed to intensification of the work aimed at eliminating the reasons and conditions contributing to perpetration of crimes, further stimulation of the movement for exemplary public order in cities, rayons and other populated places and raising the authority of party organizations of law protection organs. These problems are constantly in the center of attention of the Buro and the Secretariat of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

In examining key problems, which require the greatest attention of law protection organs at the contemporary stage, participants in the conference described

in detail the shortcomings and ways for their most rapid elimination. It was stressed that the procuracy of the republic, its collegium and procurators of some cities and rayons have not adopted decisive steps yet aimed at raising the effectiveness of conducted measures. Many procurators reorganize their work slowly, unsatisfactorily organize fulfillment of orders of the procurator general of the USSR and do not strive for perception of their demands in practical activity, especially by workers of city and rayon link. The importance of further raising the level of procuratorial supervision, which must become more vigorous and effective, was noted. In exercising supervision over adherence to legislation at enterprises and in organizations and institutions, procurators must resolutely expose and stop all violations of the law and promote the creation of an atmosphere of inevitability of punishment, an atmosphere that precludes all encroachments on socialist legality and public law-and-order. This task will be solved more efficiently if the means of procuratorial supervision are used more broadly for the purpose of preventive influence, preventing violation of the law itself.

The party has put forward the task of strengthening the state, planning and labor discipline among the most important problems of our social development. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and plenum decisions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on this question make it incumbent upon the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice, the procuracy and the Supreme Court of the republic to contribute more fully to absolute observance of legal norms, which are directed at raising socialist discipline and extent of organization, reducing losses of working time and uncompromising struggle against all antisocial manifestations in production. It was stressed in this connection that quite often inspections and other general supervisory measures by procuratorial organs are formalistic and stereotypic without proper depth and goal direction. The measures adopted on their basis are often ambiguous and ineffective and therefore do not attain their goal.

There is a need for procuratorial organs to considerably increase their attention to putting things in proper order in the service sphere. At one time a decision was adopted to streamline the operating time of service sphere enterprises, public health institutions and others so as not to distract workers from fulfilling their responsibilities in production. However, a recent check by the USSR Committee of People's Control has discovered serious violations in this matter. Under one or another pretext, many service sphere enterprises have returned to the former operating schedule which is inconvenient for the population. Based on the evidence of sociological surveys, which were conducted in some labor collectives, a score of services can be received by people only during daytime for which purpose they have to obtain permission to be absent from work. It is necessary to put things in order immediately in this important matter.

The stimulation of struggle against violations of economic legislation, thefts of socialist property, mismanagement and wastefulness and output of inferior production is of great significance. The facts of failure and irregularities in the supply of railcars, their extensive demurrage and theft and misappropriation of cargo hauled by railway transport cannot but be worrisome. During

a recent inspection at the freight yard in Kishlakh, mountains of all kinds of goods were discovered which were not claimed by consignees for a long time. In a word, the property of the people deteriorates and is often lost, but this does not arouse proper concern of procuratorial organs.

Much is left to be desired in the organization of the struggle against speculation, particularly in agricultural products. A great number of signals come from various cities of the country to the effect that there are a lot of speculators in markets, who are residents of our republic. They, as a rule, are young people who are not engaged in socially useful labor and cause harm to the prestige of the republic by their immoral behavior. Party, soviet and administrative organs of Azerbaijan must see to it that not a single speculator can operate with impunity.

It is necessary to provide such social control in all areas which will make the parasites feel the inevitable pressure of the public, labor collectives and law protection organs. One of the basic reserves for changing the dynamics and structure of crime is in elimination of phenomena such as parasitism, vagrancy and drunkenness. The force of law and, to a considerably greater degree, the means of moral education should be used in the struggle against them.

A resolute struggle should be waged against those who engage in fakery, upward distortion of achieved results and other forms of deception of the state. Last year, procuratorial organs conducted 120 inspections, based on whose results disciplinary, financial and even criminal proceedings involving some were instituted against quite a lot of supervisory workers for negligent performance of official duties. At the same time, upward distortions of achieved results and misrepresentations of state accountability are still not being promptly exposed in all areas and at all times, which to a great extent is also promoted along with oversights in the procuratorial activity by shortcomings in organization of intradepartmental control.

There is a need for further improvement in the procuratorial supervision over internal affairs organs. There are serious flaws in work with respect to implementing justice and in exposing crimes. Much has to be done in improving propagandizing of the law and in legal education. The effectiveness of implemented measures increases considerably in places where the procuracy works not in isolation but in close cooperation and coordination with other law protection organs, people's control, the public and labor collectives.

The work with workers' letters and complaints is not at a proper level, which quite often forces people to appeal once again to procuratorial organs or to higher levels of authority. The causes which generate these complaints and appeals are not eliminated efficiently enough. It is necessary that every letter is examined in full accordance with the requirements of the law and a concrete exhaustive response is received by an applier.

It was noted at the conference that serious shortcomings and oversights in the style and methods of functioning of the republic's procuratorial machinery and

of some city and rayon offices of procurators are still being eliminated slowly. Actual inability to organize work and attempts to conceal flaws in it are covered up in some places by outward window dressing, numerous documents and statistical variations. It is necessary to renounce this worthless practice completely and to appraise work not on the basis of the number of written documents and conducted measures, but on the practical return from them.

Much has to be done in this connection in improving the activity of the collegium of the republic's procuracy, particularly in the field of control over fulfillment of orders of the USSR Procuracy as well as of its own. It is necessary to strive for broad publicity and information of the staff and to ensure that all corresponding decisions of higher organs and criticism are conveyed to every worker of procuratorial organs. It is necessary to discuss shortcomings openly and to get rid of euphoria and complacency.

Much attention was devoted at the conference to the problem of selection, education and assignment of personnel. An overwhelming majority of procuratorial associates perform their official duties honestly and conscientiously, work strenuously and very efficiently and are notable for fairness and attention to people. At the same time, there are still many shortcomings and bottlenecks in this field. It is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against all sorts of abuses of the official position and to create in collectives an atmosphere of intolerance toward slightest departures from the norms of party ethics, violations of socialist legality. The procuracy, like all law protection organs, must be staffed by professionally trained, perfectly honest and politically mature personnel, who are staunch ideologically, of high moral character and uncompromising toward all manifestations of bourgeois narrow-minded ideology.

A great responsibility rests with primary party organizations of procuratorial organs. It is necessary that they exert influence more actively on the state of affairs and on selection, assignment and education of personnel, wage a resolute struggle against abuses of the official position by workers of all ranks, raise the responsibility of communists for the assigned sector of work and strengthen socialist legality and law-and-order.

It is the duty of workers of the procuracy and of all law protection organs of the republic, the conference noted, to apply all efforts, knowledge and experience for the successful solution of the great and responsible tasks facing them and to contribute to preparations in the republic for a fitting welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

9817

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REGIONAL

HISTORY BOOK ON CENTRAL ASIAN 'INTERNATIONALISM' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 90-93 a 1,100-word review by A. Ishanov, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and S. Gitlin, doctor of historical sciences, titled "Internationalism in the Construction of the Soviet National State." The authors review A. Agzamkhodzhayev's book "Voploshcheniye sotsialisticheskogo internatsionalizma v Sovetskom mnogonatsional'nom gosudarstve" [the incarnation of socialist internationalism in the Soviet multi-national state], Tashkent, "Fan," 1984, 220 pages. They find favor with most of the book. "It justly observes that the RSFSR 'served as a model for all other Soviet republics. The peoples of Central Asia are obliged to the RSFSR for the origin and development of their national statehood'." They note that the detailed analysis of questions relating to the organs of state authority and administration in the republics convincingly refutes the attempts of bourgeois falsifiers to depict the new USSR Constitution as infringing on the rights of the union republics. The authors note that these questions of the organs of administration in Central Asia have not been adequately answered in the party history literature as yet. One section of the book illuminates a number of them. It says that the creation of these organs did not diminish the sovereignty of the Central Asian republics. "The great successes they achieved in socialist construction, as well as the fact that they were made up of cadres from the local nationalities, led to a situation in which the existence of the Central Asian administrative organs was no longer a necessity as early as the 1930's." The only fault the reviewers find with the book is that "not all questions find sufficient illumination and the interpretation of some of them is occasionally vague. There should, for example, have been a fuller generalization of the experience of the socialist state in raising the responsibility for observing the interests of the state and interests common to all peoples, in the struggle against manifestations of localism and narrow departmentalism."

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REGIONAL

UZBEKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT CHRONICLE, PARTS 5, 6

[Editorial Report] Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 88-90 a 700-word review by candidate of historical sciences G. Kabran of the two latest volumes in the series "letopis' sobytiy" [chronicle of events] published by the "Uzbekistan" publishing house in Tashkent. The review is titled "Chronicle of Creation" and covers books 6 and 7 in the series. Book 6 is titled "The Communist Party of Uzbekistan during the Period of Consolidating and Developing Socialism (Chronicle of Events)," covers events in the republic from September 1945 through January 1959, contains 285 pages and appeared in 1983. Book 7 is titled "The Communist Party of Uzbekistan under Developed Socialism (Chronicle of Events)," covers the period from 1959 to 1965, contains 254 pages and came out in 1984.

"Installments 6 and 7 of the 'Chronicle of Events' are based on sources, a significant portion of which have been published for the first time. Like the five preceding volumes, they are an important addition to the literature on the history of Uzbekistan's party and a valuable reference source. At the same time the 'Chronicle' has certain shortcomings and inaccuracies. It would be preferable, for example, to generalize on the basis of facts that show similarities and to avoid illuminating events which are of no significance. The basis of source materials must also be expanded."

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MORE CENTRAL ASIAN PAPERS PRINTED IN VERNACULAR THAN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 80-87 a 3,000-word article by G. Mikhaylov, candidate of historical sciences, titled "Historical Experience in the Solution of the USSR's Nationalities Problem as Reflected in the Distorted Mirror of 'Sovietology'." Most of the article refutes such Western scholars as Z. Brezinski, R. Pipes, A. Bennigsen, S. Wimbush, T. Rakowska-Harmstone. As evidence of Soviet evenhandedness, the author speaks of the national language policy. "In the Uzbek SSR, where 65.5 percent of the population are Uzbeks, the annual circulation of newspapers in Uzbek is 74.1 percent of the republic total. In Kirghizia the figures are 43.8 and 54.9 percent respectively. In the Tadzhik SSR they are 56.2 and 61.3 percent, and in Turkmenistan, 65.6 and 69.9 percent respectively."

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CSO: 1830/601

REGIONAL

TUSSR: IMPROVEMENT IN LAW AND ORDER NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "To Strengthen Law and Order." The editorial notes that the strictest compliance with law and order by all citizens is not only a precondition for the successful development of Soviet society, but is required by the Constitution of the USSR. The article goes on to note that in the TuSSR many measures are being taken to ensure that people can work productively and relax in peace. In certain rayons party and soviet organs regularly address issues connected with the further strengthening of socialist law and order and take broad measures to educate the population about the legal system. The editorial points out that as part of the plan for crime prevention, on 1 July 1985 the Code on Administrative Offenses will become effective in the TuSSR. The code will specifically address the issue of social order in cities and villages, in public places, and will attempt to eliminate "hooliganism, rowdiness, loose and unruly behavior." The editorial notes that the effectiveness of preventive work against offenses of this nature remains inadequate, and calls for the mutual cooperation of state organs and social organization. The editorial states that purely administrative solutions to such problems are insufficient and calls for the active participation of organs, organizations and the population in the elimination of legal offenses.

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MEETS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 May 85 carries on page 2 a 1200-word ~~Azer~~INFORM report on a meeting of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR held on 29 April under the chairmanship of K.A. Khalilov. The participants examined mandates and proposals submitted by electors at pre-electoral gatherings and at meetings with candidate deputies. These mandates and proposals, concerning the improvement of soviet activity, the assurance of comprehensive socioeconomic development, and the satisfaction of the population's growing material and spiritual needs, were passed on to the republic Council of Ministers. The participants also discussed problems in individual rayons concerning the implementation of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions stemming from the April 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the maintenance of socialist law and order.

REGIONAL

UZBEK SCIENCES ACADEMY HEARS FEDOSEYEV ON PATRIOTIC WAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word UzTAG article titled "The Exploit of the People Is Immortal." The article summarizes the 29 April general meeting in Tashkent of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences dedicated to observing the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The meeting was addressed by P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It was opened by P. K. Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Kh. T. Tursunov, director of the Uzbek CP Central Committee's Institute of History, spoke on the mobilizing and organizing activities of the Uzbek Communist Party during the war. Major General L. T. Levchenko, first deputy chief of staff of the Turkestan Military Okrug, told of how the Soviet victory gave testimony to the superiority of Soviet military science and art. E. Yu. Yusopov, vice president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, spoke on the groundlessness of the bourgeois falsifications concerning the history of the Great Patriotic War. Other participants in the meeting spoke on Uzbekistan's role in the rear of the Soviet war effort, providing shelter for more than a million displaced persons, supplying the front with industrial and agricultural materials. They also dwelled on the duty of scholars to refute Western politicians and historians who are expending great efforts toward distorting the essence of the great liberating mission of the Soviet armed forces. The speakers also noted the tasks of the republic's scientists in accelerating the economy by introducing into production the results of scientific-technical research. R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1830/611

REGIONAL

GROSSU, SLYUN'KOV GIVE AWARDS TO VETERANS

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 16 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word ATEM article entitled "The Motherland Honors Her Sons." It reports on a 15 April meeting at the MSSR CP Central Committee at which S.K. Grossu, Moldavian CP CC first secretary, "awarded jubilee medals in the name of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to a large group of veterans." In his award speech, he stressed the contribution of Moldavian soldiers, partisans who "operated under the leadership of the Communist Party," and workers on the home front to the war effort. Moldavian CP Central Committee Second Secretary V.I. Smirnov and MSSR CP CC Secretary P.P. Petrik were also present at the awards ceremony.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA In Russian on 18 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word BELTA report of a similar awards ceremony held on 17 April at the Belorussian CP Central Committee. The article, entitled "Giving Awards," concerns the awarding to "a large group of active participants in the Great Patriotic War" of Orders of the Fatherland War, first and second class, by BSSR CP CC First Secretary N.N. Slyun'kov. In a speech at the ceremony, Slyun'kov emphasized the love and respect with which veterans are viewed, the privileges which the CC CPSU has given them, and the progress which has been made in Belorussian since the war thanks to the republic's workers. Others who attended the ceremony included I. Ye. Polyakov; G.G. Bartoshevich; M.V. Kovalev; commander in chief of the Belorussian Military District, Lieutenant General V.M. Shuralev; and member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Belorussian Military District, Lieutenant General A.N. Kolinichenko.

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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN AGRO-ACADEMY SCIENTISTS MEET IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word UzTAG article titled "Strengthening the Link Between Science and Production" which reports on the 11 March meeting in Tashkent of the Central Asian Division of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin]. The meeting was addressed by the chairman of the presidium of the Central Asian Division of VASKhNIL, Sh.A. Akmal'khanov. Great attention was devoted to scientific problems of further intensification of agricultural production and shifting production to an industrial base. It was noted that it is the scientists' task to accelerate the selection of highly productive cotton varieties, to work out scientifically based methods of cultivation, to develop new, productive machines which will effect the comprehensive mechanization of crop growing, to increase the size of the scientists' contribution to irrigation and melioration of cultivated and virgin land. The meeting's participants talked about improving the organization of labor by introducing the collective contract form into cultivation and animal husbandry. The vice-president of VASKhNIL, academician A.N. Kashtanov, took part in the work of the meeting.

GEORGIAN GUNMAN FINALLY CAUGHT, EXECUTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 January 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word Gruzinform account of the detection, trial, and execution of a gunman in Ruisi (Kareli Rayon) who had "stalked" his prey, one S. Baliashvili, for years starting in 1977. Baliashvili was the target of shots in the night, anonymous threats and extortion letters, and even arson. The mysterious stalker succeeded in wounding Baliashvili slightly in 1979, and soon after that a fire broke out, which was however extinguished. The gunman was finally caught in 1983 after he shot and killed a night watchman guarding a farm he was trying to steal from. He turned out to be S. Baliashvili's neighbor Omar Baliashvili (no mention is made of kinship). His home was found to contain a pistol, two sawed-off shotguns, another gun, and large amounts of ammunition. He was sentenced in court to be shot, and the sentence has been carried out.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO ON EDUCATION, OTHER ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report entitled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro" on a regular session of the same. At the session measures for the further improvement of training land reclamation cadres in institutes and specialized secondary schools were discussed. It was noted that such measures are being taken, including increasing the degree of equipment of schools with tools, computer and other technology. Nevertheless, in a number of places the program of educational and industrial practice is not being fulfilled. Students are being screened out. The Buro directed the appropriate organs to eliminate the noted shortcomings, and to increase the responsibility of teachers for the final outcome of their labor. The KaSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Ministry of Agriculture were directed to ensure the complete utilization of capital investments granted to institutions of learning connected with land reclamation. The KaSSR Gosplan, in connection with interested ministries and departments, is to determine the republic's need for land reclamation specialists in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The Buro also discussed increasing discipline, order and organization throughout the republic. Party committees, soviet and economic organs were directed to eliminate unproductive losses of work time. Other issues were also discussed.

TUSSR SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 150-word article by V. Mirzoyan entitled "Solidarity With the Afghan People." The article describes an evening of "solidarity with Afghanistan" which was held at the TuSSR Academy of Sciences as part of the TuSSR Week of Friendship with Afghanistan. A colleague of the Institute of Language and Literature who spent 2 years working in Afghanistan gave a talk on her experiences there. She noted that immediately after the April 1978 revolution the illiterate masses were easily influenced or coerced into cooperation by forces from Pakistan and other neighboring countries. However, times have changed and the Afghan people "know well who is their enemy, and who is their friend." During the Week of Friendship with Afghanistan lectures and talks were given, and meetings with people who had been to Afghanistan and with Afghan emissaries were held at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutes, and schools throughout the republic.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON 1ST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word report entitled "In the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR." On 26 April 1985, at a regular session of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, the plan fulfillment for the republican social and economic development and the state budget was discussed. It was noted that the republic's industrial associations and enterprises, construction and organization collectives provided for further production growth in the first quarter of 1985. The overall volume of production, in comparison with the first quarter of 1984, increased by 3.2 percent. The production of consumer goods increased by 4.2 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1984. The plans have been fulfilled for the purchase of cattle, poultry, milk, eggs and their delivery to the all-union fund. The plan for the first quarter for putting main funds into operation has been overfulfilled by 2.0 percent. The average monthly wage for blue- and white-collar workers has risen, retail trade turnover has increased by 3.1 percent, the volume of consumer services has increased by 6 percent. The Kazakh state budget for income has been fulfilled by 101.5 percent. Nevertheless, it was noted at the session that certain ministries, departments and oblast executive committees of the republic did not fulfill the plan for certain products, contractual agreements for deliveries, the growth of labor productivity and the lowering of product cost price. The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers directed the ministries, departments, oblast executive committees and the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee to increase labor discipline, eliminate losses and unproductive expenses. The State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the State Committee for the Gas Industry, and the Main Administration for Fuel Supply were directed to take concrete measures to improve the material and technical supply to branches of the republic's economy. The chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Nazarbayev, spoke at the session.

CSO: 1830/560

REGIONAL

TUSSR MOVING FAMILIES TO AMUR OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word announcement which states that oblast executive committee labor departments are moving families to Amur Oblast. Families and their belongings are moved gratis. In addition to this, the head of the household receives 200 rubles, and family members receive 75 rubles each. The families will be provided with housing, cattle, poultry, fuel and other benefits. The move will take place in mid-May.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES VICTORY CELEBRATION MEETING

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word TadzhikTA report entitled "Joyous Holiday of the People" on a meeting held in Dushanbe to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Second World War. Tadzhik First Secretary R. N. Nabyev gave a report on the topic. The meeting participants honored the war dead with a moment of silence. In honor of the holiday, a concert was given at the end of the meeting by masters of the arts.

CSO: 1830/593

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REPUBLIC AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word KazTAG report entitled "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan." A meeting of managers of a number of KaSSR ministries and departments was held on conducting spring field work and the preparation of harvesting technology in the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The KaSSR Minister of Agriculture, M.G. Motoriko; the KaSSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ye. I. Dzherembayev and the KaSSR Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, A.M. Yegorov, gave reports. It was noted that the southern oblasts have completed the sowing of grain crops and are now planting rice. At the same time, however, it was noted that in the East Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan and Seimpalatinski oblasts much technology is still not ready for use, and that the repair of land reclamation and pumping equipment is poorly organized. The Central Committee directed the appropriate ministries and departments to immediately eliminate all shortcomings, to complete the planting of spring wheat by 25 May, to strengthen discipline, and to create conditions conducive to highly productive labor. A great deal of attention was devoted at the meeting to the fulfillment of obligations taken on to build up reserves of fodder in each sovkhoz and kolkhoz, as there are serious shortcomings in the readiness of harvesting technology in the republic. The Central Committee also directed the above ministries and departments, party obkoms and raykoms to improve the organizational work in mobilizing workers for the timely harvesting of forage and other grains. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture was directed to improve the supply of spare parts and equipment to sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Ministries, departments, and other pertinent organs were directed to take under special control the construction of feed storehouses, and to organize the work such that the construction will be complete no later than 20 June.

Politburo member, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, D.A. Kunayev addressed the meeting. Kazakh Buro members O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, and A.P. Rybnikov participated in the meeting.

CSO: 1830/586

REGIONAL

ARMENIA CELEBRATES ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Yu. Kozlov, first deputy minister of Armenian Communication, entitled "Voice of Soviet Armenia." To honor Radio Day, now being celebrated in Armenia, the author describes in his article advances in the republic's communication system, central to the conduct of national economy. He begins with postal communication. Today in Armenia, he writes, there are 850 established postal centers, 500 of them are located in rural areas. "Striving to satisfy modern demand, postal communication is solving one of its major problems--automation and mechanization of its production processes, and the elimination of hand labor." He then proceeds to telephone communication, saying that there has been a rapid expansion in city and rural areas in telephone installations. "There are 400,000 telephones in use in the republic," he writes. "In 4 years, the number of users has grown to almost 80,000." Such rapid rate of expansion will make it possible to supply every family with telephone service by the year 1992, he asserts. Next was telegraphy, which he considers to be the best example of practical application of computers. He reports that there is a telegraphic communication network organized in the Armenian language, and that there are 16 communication centers with Armenian cypher telegraph sets. He concludes his article with a statement about Armenian radio and television communication. Radio broadcasting is done in 30 languages, he writes, and the voice of Armenia is heard not only in the republic, but also far beyond its borders. The radio has been responsible for returning many thousands of Armenians back to their country, according to him. The youngest branch of Armenian communication system is television broadcasting. The republic received its first television network service in 1957, with the construction of the Yerevan television center. To that a second and a third network was added in 1973. Armenian television is linked to Moscow by satellite and through it with the Intersatellite system. There are plans to allocate twice as much money for procurement of new studio equipment. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, a television studio complex with modern equipment and a concert hall is also planned.

CSO: 1830/602

REGIONAL

ARSSR: ATHEIST EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by the Armenian deputy minister of education, D. Uzunyan, entitled "To Raise Young Atheists." Uzunyan begins by stating that, at the present time, an absolute majority of graduates are atheists, which is due to the very effective work of pedagogical collectives, and lists a number of schools whose experience should serve as an example to others. Uzunyan also cites some of the methods these schools used. Nevertheless, in spite of all the good examples provided, Uzunyan notes with alarm that certain teaching collectives consider the problem of atheist education to be solved. He further points out that sociological research has proved that the problem of religion can not be ignored, and needs constant, unwavering attention. The author notes that even atheist school children have varying depths and strengths of atheist belief, and that a certain percentage of school children are indifferent to issues of religion and atheism. This is of concern because religion and its ideologists are trying, through propaganda, to win over the younger generation. Uzunyanov points out that abundant material for atheist education is available in every school subject, and it is most important that the teacher use it appropriately. The natural sciences lend themselves well to disproving Biblical "myths," and the humanities can be used to illustrate the essence of religion and the reasons for its existence. Nevertheless, in spite of all these possibilities, these subjects are not being utilized to the fullest. According to Uzunyanov, atheist knowledge gained in the classroom should be reinforced after school by extracurricular activities. He also points out that teachers need to work more closely with families, particularly in overcoming religious belief in those families where it exists. It is a serious job, according to the author, for the school to free children from the religious influence of their parents, and it is particularly important for work of this nature to be conducted on an individual basis with adolescents.

CSO: 1830/570

REGIONAL

TUSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTRIES ON 1ST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word Turkmeninform report entitled "In the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR" on the 27 April session of the Council of Ministers, at which the plan fulfillment for economic and social development of the Turkmen SSR and the republic's state budget for the first quarter of 1985 were discussed. It was noted that in the first quarter of 1985 workers of the republic achieved success in economic development and in raising the population's living standard. The plan for the first quarter of 1985 has been fulfilled in the production and sale of industrial production, labor productivity in industry, state purchases of basic types of animal produce, the transport of goods by rail, the volume of communication production. Capital investment in the economy has surpassed the level of the corresponding period of 1984. A total of 99,500 square meters of housing were brought into use, which is 18 percent more than for the first quarter of 1984. The delivery of construction commodity output has been fulfilled by 122 percent. The volume of contract work is 3 percent greater than for the corresponding period of 1984. The council cited some enterprises which fulfilled the plan and then pointed out that a number of enterprises in the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have lowered the production volume as compared to the first quarter of 1984. The growth in production volume lags behind the pace established for the year. The Council of Ministers directed the ministries, departments, oblast executive committees and the Ashkhabad City Executive Committee to ensure that all shortcomings will be eliminated as soon as possible in order successfully to complete the year's plan as well as the 11th Five-Year Plan.

CSO: 1830/571

REGIONAL

ARSSR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE AWARDED ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word Armenpress article on the Yerevan State Pedagogical Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages imeni V. Bryusov. According to the article, Bryusov Institute, "the center of Russian and foreign culture in the republic and propagandist of the Soviet people's inviolable friendship," was awarded the Order of Friendship for its work in preparing "highly qualified" instructors and contributions to education. The institute's graduates fill teaching post and other branches of the economy, the article continues, "and they teach new generations the Russian language--the language of friendship." The article states that most of the teachers of Russian and other foreign languages in the republic were educated at the Bryusov Institute. Since it was open 50 years ago, 13,000 specialists graduated from there, 250 of these are doctors and candidates of sciences. Presently, 3,000 students are studying at the institute in various departments. Bryusov's philology department is mainly concerned with Russian language and literature, and the relationship between Russian and Armenian literature. The article stresses the institute's concentration on raising the quality of teaching cadres, "Much attention is being paid to the problem of orienting the rural youth and providing methodological assistance to the regional organs of national education. Presently, Bryusov's staff is focused on successfully solving the problems associated with the realization of school reform." At the ceremonial presentation of the Order of Friendship were A. Melkonyan, head of Armenian CP Central Committee education department and teaching institutions, and A. Stepanyan, secretary of Yerevan gorkom.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LATVIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 May 1985 carries on page 2 a review by A. Drizul, a member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, of a new encyclopedia in Russian titled "Sovetskaya Latviya." The 800 page book, generously illustrated with portraits, maps, and tables, traces the historical development of the Latvian nation from its rise as an important trade center to its inclusion in the USSR and the subsequent development of its economy and culture. Particular attention is paid to the growth of communism in Latvia. Other sections of the book, written by specialists in various fields, discuss Latvian art and folklore. The book also contains an extensive bibliography.

REGIONAL

GRAFT IN UZBEK VOLUNTARY FIREMEN ASSOCIATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent V. Matusevich titled "Under the Cloak of Assurances" which discusses the failure of the republic voluntary firefighting society to respond properly to a resolution of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee following an inspection that uncovered "flagrant violations of financial discipline and socialist legality." Last year, says the author, there was an increase in the number of fires over the previous year while the number of members of the voluntary society decreased. The material damage was 5,930,000 rubles. "This should be seen as being directly linked to the low level of propaganda on fire safety and to shortcomings and abuses among the workers of the republic, oblast, rayon and city soviets of the firefighting society. The chairman of the republic society's council M. Arslanov failed to uncover the reasons for the low level of work in primary organizations and for the state of neglect in the organization's accounting." The article attacks the practice of enlisting on the society's roster people who work at other establishments without noting this in their labor records. The aktiv of workers, and the administration and party organizations in Tashkent proved to know little about the activity of voluntary firefighting organizations in their area. The author also attacks the firefighters' society soviets in Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Dzhizak, and other oblasts for avoiding cooperation with state supervisory organs.

CSO: 1830/603

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BURO HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article entitled "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia" on a regular session of the Buro and Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The Buro discussed the results of the subbotnik (working Saturday) held in honor of the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birth. According to preliminary data, approximately 2,800,000 people participated in the subbotnik; more than 27-million-rubles worth of industrial production was manufactured and approximately 5 million rubles were transferred to the 5-year-plan fund. The Buro also discussed the results of meetings of Buro secretaries, members and department chiefs of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee with republican regional management on the system analysis of the work of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms in 1984. The Buro also confirmed measures for the organized completion of the 1984-85 academic year for the political and economic education of workers. A joint decree was issued by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on improving the education and material welfare of orphans and children without guardians. The Central Committee Secretariat discussed building the second phase of the newspaper-journal complex of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee publishing house. Measures were noted to ensure the implementation of the complex in the 12th 5-Year-Plan. Other issues were also discussed.

CSO: 1830/579

REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV, CPSU OFFICIAL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "In the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee" announcing the 27 April seminar session of chairmen of obkom, gorkom, raykom party commissions. Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev delivered a report titled "On the Party Commissions' Tasks in Strengthening Party and State Discipline, Improving Control, and Intensifying the Struggle with Violations of the Norms of Party Life in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 19th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee." V.A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee, spoke on the work of the republic organs of people's control in strengthening socialist labor discipline and fulfilling the tasks given in the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. A.V. Buturlin, procurator of the Uzbek SSR, spoke on the work being done by republic law enforcement organs toward fulfilling the directives of the party and government on strengthening socialist legality and public law and order. R.Kh. Abdullayev, chairman of the Uzbek CP Central Committee's Party Commission, outlined further directions for improving the work of party commissions. M.V. Pereudin, member of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the seminar.

CSO: 1830/552

REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO DISCUSSES REPUBLIC MEDIA, OTHER ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report entitled "in the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro." At a regular session the Buro discussed the work of the republican Ministry of Communications in the further development of television and radio broadcasting in Kazakhstan. It was noted that stations' power has increased, the length of radio relay lines has grown, and that satellite television transmission is being used on a large scale. However, some shortcomings were noted. Namely, obsolete equipment is not being replaced in a timely fashion; capital allotted for construction is not being used; the ministry's party organization is not effective enough in increasing the productivity of its cadres. The Buro directed the Ministry of Communications to bring good television broadcasting to remote regions of Kazakhstan within the next several years. The Ministries of Rural Construction and Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises were directed to increase the pace of construction of television and radio units, and to eliminate all shortcomings. The Buro also discussed the organizational work of the East Kazakhstan party obkom in strengthening labor discipline at industrial and construction enterprises. The Buro directed the party obkom to devote more attention to organization, order and discipline and thus attain greater labor productivity. All Kazakhstan party obkoms were directed to increase their work in strengthening labor discipline. Other issues were also discussed.

CSO: 1830/561

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

AVIATION MARSHAL IN UKRAINE--On 26 April, a meeting with guests of honor of and participants in the ceremony of opening the All-Union Remembrance Watch in Kiev city was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, cordially welcomed veterans of the Great Patriotic War, prominent military leaders, representatives of fraternal republics, and through them all participants in the All-Union Remembrance Watch. A report on Comrade Shcherbitskiy's speech has been published in the press. The meeting was addressed by Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Marshal Silantiev, and Zhuganov, bureau member of the central staff for the All-Union Komsomol and Youth Tour of the Places of Revolutionary, Combat, and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet People and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee secretary. Participating in the meeting were Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 27 Apr 85]

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